FOR PENANG AND CALCUTTA, Touching at Ceylon, the fast sailing Barque "*Eamont*" 350 Tons, burthen; *N. Burtsall* Commander, will sail with all despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane, July 9th, 1839.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the supply of one thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt, at the rate of 77 Cochin Parrahs per Coomb, for the use of the Cochin Government will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer, accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same, will be accepted, if approved of by the Circar. Tenders will be opened in this Office on the 1st of Sept. next, when either the parties making the Tenders or their Agents must be present.

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity, and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

(Signed) T. VENCATA SOOBIAH DEWAN.

Ernacollum, in Cochin Hnzzoor

Cutcherry, 3d June. 1839.

NOTICE.

MR. ANGUS FLETCHER was this day admitted a Partner of my establishment, and the business will henceforth be carried on, under the firm of INNES FLETCHER & Co.

(Signed.) JAMES INNES.

Canton 8th May 1839.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission the following fashionable Carriages.

A New stylish Cab Pheaton built by Varty and Wilson, Patent axles, Eliptic springs, Puce Lining and particularly light.

A neat light fashionable Stanhope, built by the above, lined with drab Merino and *Crimson Lace*.

A second hand light open Landaulette, Color, Dark Green, Patent axles, Eliptic spring, and Puce Moroco Lining.

SODA WATER.

ROBERT FRITH.—The original manufacturer of *Soda Water* at this Presidency, in returning thanks for the extensive support he has enjoyed for the past ten years from his Friends and the Public, begs to intimate, that he has received "*Per Thomas Coutts*" a powerful *Soda Water* Machine and apparatus, constructed on improved principles, which his long experience has enabled him to suggest, with which he is now empowered to manufacture Soda Water of unrivalled good quality, SOLD ONLY BY SPRAGUE & CO. CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—All Soda Water, manufactured by the above, have the brand S. F. & Co. on the corks under the tin.

FOR SALE,—A very highly finished Rifle fitted up in case with all apparatus complete, including a Bugle by W. PARKER. The top of the Powder Horn is regulated to the proper charge of Powder, viz 2 drams, and the sights are correct for 100, 150, and 200 yds. made to order,

Apply to Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

A POWERFUL Grey Buggy or Shigram Horse, standing 14. 3, about 6 years old, perfectly steady in Harness.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. Have for sale on commission, a choice selection of Music by the most approved composers, and priced moderately to ensure its disposal.—Bombay, 9th July 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION—This day, the 9th July, at 11 A. M. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remains of an invoice of Silk and Beaver Hats, Boat Cloaks, a few Boxes of Manilla Cigars, the following Oilman's Stores part of them slightly damaged, viz. Double Gloucester, Warwickshire and Pine Cheeses, Assorted Bottle Fruits, Pickles in large and small squares, Bacon, Mustard &c. also a few articles of Household furniture and sundries.

AT NOON.

Thirty seven Casks of rejected Beer (Tennents) and four ditto (Barkley and Perkins.)

AT 1 P. M.

A Chesnut Saddle or Buggy Horse with Saddle and Bridle, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 9th July 1839.

THE undersigned have received for sale, a Scotch Terrier Bitch recently imported, has a cross of the Blood Hound in her, and Warranted a capital hunter—Also two Wire haired Scotch Terriers, Capital Ratters.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1839.

FOR SALE on Commission, an elegant edition of the *Waverly* Novels, with the Author's Notes, and containing Landscape Illustrations, after most eminent artists, 45 vols. half bound in Russia, price Rs. 200

Conollly's Overland Journey	20
Fraser's Himalaya	20
Malcolm's India	12
Jacquemont's Letters	15

A pocket percussion Pistol with spare nipple and 500 caps, &c. 30

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 9 JULY, 1839. No. 3254.

FOR SALE a Phaeton with double seats, and a Pair of small Grey Horses with Harness, Price Rupees seven hundred. Also a Handsome London Built Chariot in Excellent order Price Rs 800 may be seen on two hours notice being given to,

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & CO., have received for Sale, an Invoice of Carriage and Buggy Harness, of Bengal manufacture, which they are authorized to dispose of at a reasonable rate

Bombay, 9th July 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. the following Wines of superior quality.

Champagne ex Triumph @	Rs.	36 per dozen.
Sauterne " @	"	16 "
Sherry in Wood " " @	"	325 per Hhd.

From Messrs. Todd and Iosanquet.

Sherry in cases of 3 dozen each @	Rs.	22 per dozen.
Champagne do. do qts @	"	35 "
" " 6 do pts. @	"	18 "

From Monsr, B. Phelan.

Claret in cases of 1 and 3 dozen qts. @	Rs.	22 per dozen.
" " 2 " pts. @	"	12 " "

ON SALE.—At the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. a few Bank of England Post bills, in sums of £100 Sterling, due on presentation.

Bombay, 9th July, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Claret &c. at the Godowns of Messrs. *Thomas Jefferies, & Co.* is postponed until Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Meadows Street, 8th July, 1839.

A CARD.—*Bhawaneedass Nagurdass* the son of a well known instrument repairer Nagurdass Nagjee, begs to inform his customers, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the presidency, that he still continues to repair and tune Organs, Pianofortes &c. In future he will perform his business very attentively and charge moderate. He possesses several certificates of his professional abilities, for perusal to any of his customers—Gunbow Street within the Fort, July 8th 1839.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1839.

A FEW TICKETS and shares, warranted undrawn in the second days drawing in the above Lottery are for sale with BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices viz:—

Whole Ticket at	Rs	128
Half...Ditto	"	64
Quarter Ditto	"	32
One Eight Ditto	"	16

TERMS CASH.

The third days drawing took place on 2d Instant.—Bombay, 8th July 1839.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, July 6th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

Much inactivity still prevails in our market and transactions in the bazar are very limited. The weather however has been more favorable this week than during several previous ones.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market remains firm with scarcely any alteration in price. We find the following purchases on our returns, Vizt.

100 Candies new Komptah	@	Rs. 124	₹ Cdy.
100 ditto Oomrawutty	@	" 134	₹ do.
100 Bales Broach	@	" 142	₹ do.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—No arrivals have yet taken place.

CAMPHOR.—There has been some enquiry during the week for the English market, and purchases have been made at Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 ₹ Maund.—

There is only a small quantity for sale on the place.

GUMS.—The following purchases appear on our returns.

Olibanum	50 chests	@	Rs. 14	₹ Cwt.
Ditto	50 do.	@	" 13	₹ do.
Arabic	50 do.	@	" 20	₹ do.
Ditto	50 do.	@	" 21	₹ do.

THE MONEY MARRET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—All the loans continue in good enquiry, but there are few offering in the market.

BILLS ON LONDON.—We have heard of few transactions. Some drafts under a London Bankers credit have been offering @ 2 1/4 ₹ rupee @ 6 months sight which is a farthing under previous rates.

DO ON CALCUTTA.—Considerable shipments of rupees are still being made, owing to the scarcity of good drafts.

DO. ON CANTON.—Exchange has undergone scarcely any alteration and drafts for small sums @ 60 days sight are still procurable @ Rs. 208 ₹ 100 Dollars.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Is very dull and scarce @ Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 ₹ Candy, and will not probably revive until intelligence is received of a renewal of our relations.

DO. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—Is likewise scarce and difficult to be had @ £3 Stg. ₹ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No. 6000	109 4	109-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No. 10,000	110-4	110-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	111-8	111-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	112	112-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	105-12	106
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's Rs	99-8	99-10
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.	115	115-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @	30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @	30 ditto	101-8	102
Bills on Canton @	60 ditto		208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @	6 months sight	2-1 1/2	2-1 3/4
Bills on London @	30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2-	1-11 3/4

Price of Bullion and Species

	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220-12	221
German Crowns ₹ 100	214	214-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-2	10-3
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs. None in the market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs. ditto	104	104-4

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0	a 3 8 0	₹ Ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0	a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0	a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0	a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0	a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0	a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0		do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0		do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0		do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0		do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0		do

HIGH WATER TABLE 9TH JULY, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	9 08	2 44
Wednesday	10 47	10 45
Thursday	11 11	11 37
Friday	11 58	0 20

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 6th. Assist. Surgeon John Craig, from England.
Do. 7th. Lieut. R. Wallace, Staff, from Sadra.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 6th. Barque John Denniston, Charles Barker, Master from London, left Plymouth 12th March 1839.

Passengers.—Assist. Surgeon John Craig, Cadet William Fleming Sandwith, Mr. Henry Ralph, Midshipman, I. N.

DEPARTURES.—None.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Bushire	1st Augt
Sulamanney	Framjee Cawasjee	Calcutta	10th July
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	quick desp.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux	10th July
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	Quick desp.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	Liverpool	7th July
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	Ditto	Quick desp.
Albyn	Ritchie, Stewart & Co	Ditto	5th July
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	Calcutta	20th do
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	15th July
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee	China.	
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & Co.	China	
Triumph	Do.		
Broad Oak	Remington & Co.	Liverpool.	16th Ditto
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	20th Ditto
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	Quick desp.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	20th July
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co.		
Esmont	Frith & Co.	Penang&c.	
Castle Huntly	Cursetjee Cowasjee&Co.	China	
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Penang &c	
		P. Gulph.	Quick desp
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee.	Zanzibar.	
Helen	N. Cursetjee and Co.	Calcutta	11th July.
Fazal Cursim.	Mr. W. Beck	ditto.	6th Ditto
Indus	Eduljee Framjee	Sydney.	11th Ditto,
Stalkartt	Merwanjee Limjee	Culcutta.	
British King	Skinner & Co.		
Columbo	Dirom Carter & Co.	Calcutta.	11th July
Ida	Frith and Co.	Trincomallie	early desp.
Fanny	J. P. de Silva	to China and Singapore	Quick desp.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.		
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.		
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Liverpool.	
Alanker			
John Denniston	Grey & Co.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.

" " " Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " Indus.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Earl of Clare, Ardaseer, Fazerabany, Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, and Hannah.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Barque A. Gracie.

His Highness Imaum of Mascut—Brig of War Tauze.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	Loudon	26th March
Colombo		do.	10th do
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	14th April
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	20th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co.	do.	10th April
Herculean	Do.	do.	20th May
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	verpool.	20th May
Kingston	W. N. & Co.	Lido	13th April
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	27th April
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	29th March
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th May
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	1n Feb
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	20th do
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	1st May
Buckingamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust	
Severn	Do.	Bordeaux	
Paquet d'Havana		Calcutta	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Rio	1st Jan
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	Early July.
George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Cy.	do.	end of May.
Herald	Ritchee S. & Co.	do.	1st June.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	do.	end of May.
Berkshire		do.	in August.
Owen Glendower		do.	23th May.
Niagra		Shields	3d do.
Salsette		do.	5th May
Commerce	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool	20th do.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	do.	end June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Mill & Co.	do.	1st do.
Grace	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Regular	Ritchee & Co.	do.	20th May.
Hero	W. A. & Co.	Clyde	25th do.

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Harsinger, Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey and Futtay Salam.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—JUNE 26.

We have not received our usual budget from the Army this week; but through the kindness of our numerous friends, we have gathered some interesting particulars.

In a letter from Brigadier Sale's Camp, dated *The left bank of the Helmund, 19th May*, is mentioned, that the men of the 13th Light Infantry had crossed that river on their own rafts on the 18th May, and that the 16th were on the point of crossing, when an order arrived from the Commander-in-Chief to stop proceedings, as it was expected that the Government would get quiet possession of Girishk, and another Fort of which no name is given, but which is stated to be only two miles from the encampment. Kohan dil Khan destroyed the two ferry boats that were on the river, and carried away the gates and wood work from the houses in the Fort, that the Troops might not be able to make rafts and follow him.

Rumour gives out, that in consequence of the country being so favorably inclined towards Shah Soojah, he will not be able to make any stand and must come in. The River Helmund is said to be a noble stream rolling along at the rate of ten knots an hour, 1000 yards in breadth and 8 feet deep.

The men of the 16th Regiment voluntecred to *swim* the river so that there might be less delay in sending over their arms and accoutrements! They carried 3 days food in their knapsacks, the Officers servants carrying what they could for their masters, and leaving baggage, cattle, and Tents behind, as they calculated returning in two or three days.

Our friendly correspondent mentions that the encampment ground abounded in *Jowassar* which, as Tatties were so much in request, proved a great luxury to them, for the heat is stated as being intense; and rivalling that experienced in the *Imperial City* during the hottest months of the year. Fruits of all kinds were pouring in from the other side of the river, and were selling for little or nothing in the Regimental Bazar. Immense flocks of Doombah sheep, which from feeding on *Lucerne* and *Clover*, were as fat as our gram fed mutton, were seen grazing in all directions, and could be procured in abundance.

The report was prevalent that every thing was likely to be settled at Cabul before the Army could reach it; the Officers had been much disappointed in not getting any good horses which they had firmly calculated upon; but a few good *Ponies* and *Tattoos* had been brought in for sale.

We receive *reports* of great mortality among Officers and Men at Candahar; but we await more authentic information on this head.

Letters from Candahar, under date the 23d May, inform us that the small Detachment, and few Guns, sent towards the Fort of Ghirishk, were expected back at Candahar by the 26th of that Month.

A Corps of the Shahs Infantry, commanded by Captain Woodburn, and one of the Shah's Cavalry Regiments Captain Christies we believe, were to be stationed at Ghirislik.

Our Troops, of all Arms, at Candahar were suffering sadly, we grieve to say, from sickness---Khuddjooahs, for carrying the sick on Camels, were being made up, and it was believed, and earnestly hoped, that the Army would break ground, in progress to Ghizni by the 1st or 2d of June.

The Seige Train, Guns, Mortars and Hackeries, were to be dropped, it was understood, at Candahar, there to remain until they could be forwarded, at some convenient season, to Herat.

Major Todd, Secretary to the Envoy and Minister, with Captain James Abbott, as his Assistant, was on the eve of starting, a Political Mission to Shah Kamran, at Herat.

We much regret to learn that Colonel Stoddard, who effected his escape from Herat some time ago, is now in close confinement at Bhokara.

Dost Mahamed has, we hear, confined General or Colonel Campbell, and the American Officer now in the Khans service, as also one of the Sirdars, who was favourable to our views, in Prison at Caboul.

A Correspondent informs us that Colonel Sutherland had arrived at Ajmere, but that he is to return to Jhodpore in September next, with a large Force.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR THE N. W. P.

Simla, the 17th June, 1839.

Mr. A. R. Bell received charge of the Political Agency at Shikarpore on the 1st instant, from Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick.

Major R. Ross 18th Regiment N. I., and Political Agent at Jeypore, has obtained leave of absence for two years on Medical Certificate to proceed to the Cape for the recovery of his health. The leave of absence to have effect from the date Major Ross is relieved from his duties.

Major C. Thoresby 68th Regiment N. I., and Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypore, during the absence of Major Ross.

H. TORRENS.
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 19th June, 1839.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals and postings of Field Officers.

Colonel (Major General) Sir D MacLeod, K. C. B., from the Right Wing European Regiment to the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Colonel W. Dunlop (new promotion) to the Right Wing European Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Sissmore, (on furlough) from the 3d to the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Riley (new promotion) is posted to the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Mr. H. J. Michell, under suspension from the rank and pay of Lieutenant of the 72d Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to visit Barrackpore, on private affairs, from the 1st of July to the 4th of December next.

Cornet William Young is posted to the 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Meerut.

SIMLA; 14th JUNE, 1839.

The following appointment, was made, in the secret department, on the 10th instant:

Lieutenant W. Young, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Scinde.

(Signed) J. STUART,—*Lieut Colonel, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. With the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl.*

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE, 21.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Brigand*, Wemyss, from Madras 30th May, and Vizapatam 17th June.

We have expressed our intention to agitate the question of the single Magistrate Act, and we will keep our word. It shall not be our fault if it eventually becomes the law. Our opposition shall be strenuous but not intemperate. We have justice and constitutional freedom on our side, and we can afford to reply upon the public regard for these Allies, without either resorting to violent or contemptuous language, though the former might be justified by the violence threatened, and the latter would be in keeping with the style of the only advocate, who has come forward to defend the Government. "*The Friend, of India,*" a demi-official authority, is kind enough to confirm our supposition. He tells us, 'The object of this act is to relieve the community of Calcutta from the disagreeable necessity of assembling four times a year, in grand and petit jury, solemnly to deliberate on charges of stealing, to the value of sixpence, however, the *Friend of India* should have written forty shillings.—it would of course have been equally contemptible, and more true. That our ancestors should so long have submitted to the very "inconvenience" which is now to be removed from the community of Calcutta, is no slight reproach upon the wisdom we are apt to boast of, and that 'this solemn farce,' as our contemporary terms it, should have been played so long in Great Britain and Ireland as well as here, predicates about the same level of appreciation in the millions who have kept it popular: a level, however, which is now for the first time, to be disturbed by this brilliant outbreak of Anglo-Indian Jurisprudence. It requires no little self-control to repress our indignation at the style which has been adopted and the line of argument that has been attempted on this occasion by '*The Friend of India*!' a Christian writer! They would have been natural from a sceptic in religion and morals, and perfectly intelligible from a man whose doctrines of living were embraced in one word, self, and who treated the motion that we live to ameliorate the condition of the unenlightened, as the ignis—fatus of the visionary enthusiast; but that they should be paraded by any one connected directly or indirectly with the church, certainly startles us not a little; though with reference to the abstract question of policy, we are not at all surprised at the opinion of the writer, since we have always agreed with Clarendon---that 'the clergy, as a body, take the worst measure of affairs of any class of men who can read or write.'

The *Friend of India* writes:---

"One of our contemporaries suggests the idea, that the removal of these cases from a jury of a Supreme Court, to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates may be considered as an infringement of Magna Charta, which prescribes that every man should be judged by his peers. If the poor Cooly, who had stolen a chittack of Indigo from the Indigo Mart, had been invariably judged by his *peers*, we think there would have been some pretence for such a complaint; but he has been tried by a jury infinitely above him in circumstances and this maxim of Runnymede has been made the occassion of inflicting a very sensible injury upon his betters. But it is idle to talk of Magna Charta, in reference to such cases of petty larceny in Calcutta. What does the poor Cooly know of Magna Charta, or Magna Charta of him? If it be possible that any thing connected with a British Court of Justice,---we put the case hypothetically,---could savour of *humbug*, it must be this trial of the *larcenous* Cooly."

We certainly have suggested the idea, that the contemplated Act may be considered an infringement of Magna Charta, which prescribes that every man should be judged by his peers, and we shall continue of such opinion until it be shaken by something more respectable in reasoning than has yet been supplied us. If we thought our contemporary were so stupidly ignorant as to imagine that the spirit of the words "a man shall be judged by his peers." required what he should be judged by men *precisely* in the same situation in life and following the same calling, we would kindly enlighten him, and show him that it never could have been so intended, because it might sometimes entail the necessity of trying a thief by a jury of thieves; but we will not do him this injustice. He has merely affected ignorance to mislead. He evidently has a strong notion that Magna Charta *is* invaded, for be exclaims—"But it is idle to talk of Magna Charta, in reference to such petty cases of larceny in Calcutta, What does the poor cooly know of Magna Charta, or Magna Charta of him? If it be possible that any thing connected with a British Court of Justice, we put the case hypothetically,—(query, hypocritically?) could savour of *humbug*, it must be the trial of the larcenous cooly." Now, we ask, in what spirit is the above paragraph written? It is in the spirit of justice? Is it in a prudent or politic spirit? We think not. All though, the cooly is treated as a mere nobody, or a wretched creature, black and insignificant, beneath the protection of the law, and not to expect its protection because he does pot know of its existence of its provisions. What does the poor cooly know of Magna Charta? Certainly nothing! What does Magna Charta know of him? and the writer dares to say to this question also, nothing! Is not this monstrous? What does the cooly know of the law of *felony*? Nothing! Nevertheless, let him be tried! What doss the law of felony know of the cooly? That he has been convicted! Let him be transported!—surely the law that protects is as much to the Subject as the law that punishes; and Magna Charta may be said to know as much of the humblest individual in Calcutta as the 9 Geo. 4, which is the last Criminal Statute relating to this country. The fact is, that our Serampore friend's reasoning is looser than we would willingly believe his principles;—it is very loose even in the confined range to which he has limited it; but it is much looser when we consider, which perhaps he has never done, that he or any other gentleman is as much at the mercy of an unjust law as "the poor cooly;" and that at any rate if the better educated are less likely to err and become its victims than the unenlightened, there are many thousands who know no more about Magna Charta, than the cooly, and *about* whom Magna Charta knows no more than it does of him, and who may, therefore, quite as justly be shut out from its protection. But is it credible that "a public instructor" should venture upon the abominable doctrine that because people do not understand their rights, they may be robbed of them!! Is it credible that *The Friend of India* should advocate the propriety of taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives, to put them without the pale of the constitution of the country that rules them, and of which India is the right arm!! We hold a faith to which such propositions are repugnant. We believe that England and every other civilized country that extends its power over the less enlightened owe to posterity the sacred duty of humanizing them, by the inculcation of the soundest doctrines in religion, law and morals, and that to seek self-aggrandizement or to study temporary ends at the expense of these, is to commit treason against humanity. If the *Friend of India* had confined his defence of this proposed measure to his view of "convenience" it would have been bad enough; but when he ventures to carry his point by urging the insignificance and ignorance of these he thinks most concerned, it is a little too bad. Let us follows the writer to the end of the paragraph we have already quoted:—

"We recollect some thirty years ago when George the Third was really a King to have been not a little assumed at the solemnities of justice as dispensed in the Supreme Court. As the prisoner says the Court, how he will be tried. The Interpreter turns round to him and says. You Sala, will you be tried by these twelve gentlemen. The trembling culprit raising his joined hands replies. You are my father and my mother-do as you please. Upon which the Interpreter vociferates aloud, By God and my Country my Lord."

No doubt this is true, and 'pity tis tis true., No doubt it is well put to create a smile; and it is in perfect keeping with the rest of the article; but we would venture to express a doubt whether it be consistent with the importance of the question in issue, "By God and my Country, my Lord," is the reply of the Interpreter, and the Court proceeds to act upon it in conformity with the solemnity and humanity of our law, not choosing, because the prisoner is ignorant of his position with regard to the law, to take advantage of him. If there be any consistency in the humour or wrong-headedness of *The friend of India* the Court should do no such thing, but merely observing "what does the prisoner know of trial by jury," imprison him forthwith for one year or transport him for seven. Determined to go to the extreme in his approval of placing unconstitutional power in the hands of a single Magistrate, our cotemporary is jealous of the suggestion that has been made that this Act does not give the power of transportation. He says, that aye or no, depends on the position of a comma, and he calls clause the second an "Enigmatical sentence." Here it is.

"And it is hereby provided, that such justice of the peace shall NOT have power to sentence any such person to be transported, or to be imprisoned for a longer period than twelve calendar months."

This he says appears to have been framed on the model of a "celebrated enactment of the olden times, in which the question of annual parliaments was made to depend upon the position of a comma; Parliament shall meet once a year, or oftener, if needs be." Now, we may observe, *en passant*, that the Enigma of this does not depend upon the position of a comma, but on its omission or insertion; and as to the *Clause* in question, there can be no Enigma at all, saving the Enigma of how it could ever have been framed? It is not a clause declaratory of a new punishment for a new offence, but one bearing reference to a crime previously treated of and provided for in an Act of Parliament. If, therefore, there were any doubt as to construction, which we deny that *there can be*, it is obvious that its construction must be considered in reference to that Act. Make such reference and its meaning is *clear as day*. By the Act 9 Geo. 4, the Court may transport for seven years, or imprison two, by this Act a Magistrate shall NOT transport or imprison for more than one.

We are happy to believe that when the "*Friend of India*" applies for official information on this point, he will find himself in error, and he must live in hope of "*the solemn force*" of trial by jury, being rendered a tittle less broad as we expect it will be. In the mean time, we invite his attention to the solution by enquiry or invvstigation, as he may find most convenient, of another doubt that weakens his present satisfaction, viz. Whether or not this contemplated Act be legal? *We tell him that it is not.* We admit the power of the Government here to legislate in its wisdom, but we deny its power to carry that legislation to the extent of a direct violation of an Act of Parliament, much less of the Charter, which is the foundation of our faith to the throne. It may not be immaterial to notice, as tending to test the consistency of "*The Friend of India*," a paper, from the same number we have already quoted headed "Act of the India Legislature." This is not a laudatory article, but one of severe reprehension; and the ground, a very just one, that "important acts of the Legislative Council deeply affecting the welfare of the community," are allowed to remain a very long time without being translated into the native languages. We could have wished that "the new act regarding the magistracy" had been written as wisely and as well. A deal of virtuous indignation is lavished on this subject, which would have been extremely creditable on the other; but we confess it does seem to us a little extravagant, that a man should denounce the Government for not making the laws known, at the same time that he extols them for taking the laws away. We quote a passage from the second article. The words in italics we insert in lieu of the original—they are but few, and our readers will see with what extreme justice and propriety the whole extract might be applied to the contemplated abolition of Juries. "If the organ of Russia in Europe, the *Augsberg*

Gazette, were in the course of the present year to come forward with an article on the legislation of India: with the view of showing our utter unfitness for so weighty a trust as the Government of the Empire, to state, that as the administration of India had been governed in its external relations by a spirit of constant encroachment, so its domestic economy was regulated upon the most preposterous priciples; that the Government was so indifferent to the welfare of the people, as to have *threatened one of the most time, honoured inststutions*; that its injustice had at length reached such a pitch, that the people were now subject to penal statues, *without the protection of juries*, and that the most sacred interests of this vast population---*their character and liberty*—were sacrified without thought or compunction. What adequate reply could any advocate of the Government make to a charge so flagrant,and at the same time just?" Our readers will observe the very few words that we have supplied, and, perhaps, agree with us in thinking, that the above passage, as it now stands, would have done credit to the writer. Let no one smile at the notion of Russian Policy disapproving that of the Calcutta Goverament on this subject. We know there is in this abominable act, a perfect identity of principle..

But whilst we are almost daily attacking this abortion of Government, conceived in the last of despotic power, and brought forth like other bastards without a blush, is there no one but the "*Friend of India*," with a word to say upon the subject? and is there no one can say that word better? These Drafts are before the public as we imagine that they may be canvassed, and if the tide of public opinion on any occasion runs strongly counter to the measure proposed, we do not think it unreasonable that such measures should be defended, if susceptible of defence, or if not, abandoned. In the present instance we are prepared to say that public opinion is against the single Magistrate Act, and that though in many quarters it was at first welcomed as a *convenient* alteration, it was a mere first impression, which yielded to very slight reflection upon the magnitude and danger of the Innovation proposed. The press has spoken out boldly, and with one voice. We have been smiled at that we have said this measure shall not pass; but we repeat the emphatic declation. We know the materials we have to work with, and we say it shall not. Let not the Government believe, that because there has been no town Hall meeting upon the subject, it has not been rationally and beneficially discussed. We know that it is widely canvassed, and well understood, and that the stillness of apparent indifference will break out into an expression of popular enthusiansm, nothing weaker that it will have resulted from reflection rather than excitement.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced the arrival of the *Rob Roy*, McKinnon, from China 11th May, and Singapore 6th June, and the *Esther*, Heron, from Liverpool 19th February.

The Semaphore of this morning also reported the *Sirius*, Tugues, from Bourbon 18th May, and the *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, from the Mauritius 2nd May. *June*, 24.

FRIEND OF INDIA,

SIR JAMES CARNAC.---Sir James Carnac has arrived at Bombay, and taken his seat as Governor of that Presidency. Many circumstances combine to give a particular interest to the event. Sir James passed the whole of his Indian career at the presidency over which he now presides in situations of political importance, which could not have failed to give him an intimate acquaintance with its interests. He has subsequently assisted in the Home Administration of this Empire, and his filled the highest office to which the ambition of a director can aspire. We believe the present is the only instance, during this century, of the appointment of any member of the Court to an Indian Governorship. We need scarcely add, that the activity, zeal and comprehensiveness of mind displayed by Sir James, while he occupied the post of Chairman, afford the assurance that a happier selection could not have been made for the high office to which he has been appointed. His familiar acquaintance with the state of political feeling at the India House; with the character of the Directors, and even with their foibles, must give him preseminent advantages in the management of public business in this country. For the Directors, though the Honourable Masters of all India, are but men, with partialities, prejudices and weaknesses, not very different from those of ordinary men. Like other individuals in high station, they govern others through the strong points of their idiosyncrasy, and are themselves governed through their own weak points. Sir James's intimate acquaintance, therefore, with the feelings which pervade the India House, cannot fail to give his counsels a degree of influence which does not ordinarily fall to the lot of Indian Governors.

But it is chiefly in reference to Steam Communication that we congratulate India on the present appointment. Sir James Rivett Carnac is known to have been the uniform and strenuous advocate of the Comprehensive Plan; and if report, combined with internal evidence. do not mislead, one of the ablest papers which has appeared on the subject,---that signed C. in the *Asiatic Journal*,---proceeded from his pen. We have have no fear that his residence at Bombay will inoculate him with the narrow views of monopoly which pervade the minds of too many of the community there; we rather think that he will infect the community, if it be possible, with his own large views, We consider, therefore, that the cause of steam navination be ween India and England will receive a new impulse from his arrival in India; and that before the period arrives when the country will be deprived of his service, we shall be permitted to see the establishment of an intercourse between Asia and Europe, upon the same permanent footing on which the communication between England and America has now been placed. Sir James Carnac's position at Bombay places him on high vantage ground for the establishment of a scheme which shall embrace the *equal* advantage of all the Presidencies, and of the commercial world to the eastward. No conjunction of circumstances could have been more auspicious for calling forth the energies of a powerful mind, than the present. Sir James arrives at Bombay at a time, when, for want of adequate resources, and of discreet arrangement, the intercourse by steam is, in a measure, suspended, for three, if not for four months; and this in the *third* year after a monthly communication has been established. What stronger stimulus can his mind require to make the establishment of an uninterrupted communication, and of a comprehensive intercourse, the great glory of his administration, than the repeated failures of all former attempts, and the narrowness of views which prevail at Bombay, and which, chiming in with the narrow views of the majority of the Directors, have made us the laughing stock of England?

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839 FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Second Day's Drawing; Saturday, June 22, 1839.

PRIZES.

Nos. 4344 1993 2526 301 and 1181 Prizes of 1,000 Co's Rupees each.

Nos. 3812 and 2176 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.

Entitled to a Ticket for the Last Day on paying 50 Rupees each.

614	3668	2803	4075	4197	3310	2571	3279	3166	913 1786
2529	1997	4283	514	3608	2949	1117	1573	4475	2250 3749
3634	186	964	2072	2144	4278	3477	2595	4374	3079 2447
1342	4059	64	3843	1223	3088	2143	3835	2402	2954 3760
311	4219	1038	4557	3103	3889	4105	2212	785	2326 3601
2910	2577	2150	39	2324	1428	3201	511	3495	1036 2839
2112	1404	1506	3574	1746	4690	3291	2134	2281	2476 909
158	4490	648	4431	3141	875	1228	2814	887	3338 3806
3920	2975	2180	3136	1969	1278	1086	4339	259	4103 920
2405	4184	4570	3721	3280	1346	642	2036	2167	1806 98
1566	315	4694	4581	4091	1328	1234	2469	3493	1411 460
1011	1340	4620	1214						

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JUNE 28.

QUARTER MASTER CROZIER.—We regret to learn the demise of another Officer of H. M. 55th, Quarter Master Crozier, who died at Secunderabad a few days since, just as about to start for Madras preparatory to embarkation for England on sick certificate.

THE NELLORE COMMISSION.—Mr. Casamajor quitted Chittoor for Nellore on the 24th instant. The Commission of Enquiry on which he is employed will probably detain him there from two to three Months.

VELLORE.—A Correspondent at Vellore acquaints us that a good deal of rain had fallen in that neighbourhood lately, notwithstanding which the weather is still close. Two cases of Cholera had occurred amongst the European Pensioners, and a few Natives also have we hear fallen victims to the disease both in Cantonment and the neighbouring Villages. Poor Mrs. Prior's death took place at Baitmungalum after only five or six hours illness. The Corpse was brought in to Vellore for interment. Captain Prior was also, we believe, attacked at the same time with his Lady, but happily recovered.

A detachment of H. M. 4th Foot on route to Bangalore lost one man by Cholera at Laitury on the 20th instant. It was rumoured at Vellore that the 5th Cavalry would go to Poonah; we should not indeed feel great surprise at such being their destination, as additional Troops are evidently much required in the Mahratta Country.

MADRAS HERALD.—JUNE 29.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 25, Barque *Emma*, R. B. Maun, from London 26th January, Cape 15th May and Cuddalore 24th June.

Passengers.—Mesdames Ashton, Newlyn, Pool and Child; Miss Newlyn; Mr. Tod, Bengal Civil Service; Capt. Poole, 5th Regt. M. N. I; Asst. Surg. Hadwin; Cadet Sharpe, and two Messrs. Harrisons, Mr. Tomkin, 5 Male and Female servants—*Landed at Cuddalore*---Mesdames Ashton, Poole and Child and 2 servants.

Belgaum.---A correspondent from the above named place has sent us a letter which we cannot insert in its present state unless authenticated, but his object will probably be answered by our stating generally the ground of his complaint, viz. that in consequence of the misconduct of five or six men belonging to the Company of Artillery stationed there, the whole Company have been subjected by the Brigadier to close confinement within the Fort walls, and extra drill, and their own Commanding Officer prevented from granting passports, or *any* even the most ordinary indulgences, even to well conducted individuals, and that the whole Company are in consequence subjected to severe privations, being debarred from access to the Racket courts, Ball Alley, Exercise ground, Theatre, Bazars, and even from the privilege of attending divine service, there being no Chaplain at the Station, and the Missionary and Catholic Chapels being in the cantonment, which to them is tabooed ground.

These are certainly severe restrictions, and such as we trust will be imposed on those *only* who have deserved them.

Rates of Postage—We learn with great pleasure that the suggestions of Captain Taylor, concerning the Post Office Department throughout India, are about to be carried into effect, and that great reductions will consequently be made in the present high rates of Postage. In connection with this subject we strongly recommended to the notice of our readers the report of the Parliamentary *Postage Committee*, an able and well digested document grounded on principles of *universal* application. We cannot doubt that the opportune appearance of this valuable report will confirm the Supreme Government in their present good intentions.

CEYLON HERALD.—JUNE. 21.

Shipping—20 June—Sailed Brig *Hamido*, Batta for Bombay; Passengers Capt. Hume, Bombay Army and Mrs. Hume— Schooner *Fancy*, Jacobs for Jaffna and Trincomalie; Passengers T. Nightingale Esq. and Lieut Garstin, Ceylon Rifles.

The Ship *Buckinghamshire*, Captain Moore, from Port Adelaide in South Australia, passed by Galle on the 16th inst. Her destination is not given in the report—She brought a Mail for Ceylon.

We have much pleasure in laying bofore our readers the following Commercial Statisties of this Island, which have been furnished to us by a valuable correspondent, and we are confident that they will prove interesting to our mercantile friends both here and in the mother Country.

FROM 1833 to 1835 the Imports from Great Britain into Ceylon increased at the rate of 10 per cent., from Iudia 9 per cent., and from other States 1½ per cent. From 1835 to 1837 the trade from the former country rose 230 per cent., from India 40 per cent., and from other countries 24 per cent. From 1833 to 1837 the increase in our imports from all countries averaged 70 per cent. Of the articles imported those which shew the greatest improvement are Cotten Cloth, Millinery and Sugar.—Beer, Wheat and Tea have remained almost stationary, whilst in the consumption of Opium and Spirits there has been a decided falling off. The importation of articles of luxury and comfort from 1833 to 1837 shews an increase of 63¾ per cent. whilst the addition to the import of ordinary consumption during the same period is only 6¼ per cent. supposing the Census of the Island to be correct, it would appear that in 1833 each individual's share of the imports was 5*s* 8¼*d*, in 1834—6*s* 4½*d*, in 1835 only 5*s* 7½*d*, in 1836 about 6*s* 10*d*, and in 1837 it was 8*s* 7½*d*.—The exported produce of Ceylon to Great Britain increased 185 per cent., between 1833 and 1835, and from the latter year to 1837, 240 per cent. The increase has been chiefly in Coffee and Cocoanut-oil.

In the year 1837 when the imports amounted 10 £541, 239 the duties arising from these were £,51,398, whilst the exports in the same year were only £296,023 rather more than half of the former, and where taxed to the amount of £75,474. In the former case the tax was at the rate of 9½ per cent., in the latter at 25½ per cent.

CHINA.

(*From the Singapore Free Press Extra, June 4.*)

Yesterday evening the *Rob Roy* arrived from China, having left Macao on the 11th ult. and as at the present juncture every intelligence from that quarter is looked forward to with anxiety, we hasten to lay before our readers—particularly as there is now a vessel under immediate despatch for England—the most interesting portion of the contents of the Canton papers received by the present opportunity, of which the latest is a *Canton Press Extra* of 5th May, our private advices being one day later. At that date about 17,000 chests Opium had been delivered over to the Chinese authorities, and orders had been issued for the re-opening of the trade, for withdrawing the boats and guards surrounding that factories, permitting the ships at Whampoa to receive and discharge cargo, and the passage-boats to resume running under certain restrictions the communication to and from outside, being open to all foreigners in Canton, excepting 16 individuals specified by name as being the chief parties concerned in the Opium traffic. Captain Elliott it will be seen, had chartered the *Ariel*, to carry despatches to the British Government via Suez, where it is understood she was to remain for a reply from the Home Authorities to the communications of the Superintendent; and it is stated in private letters that Captain Elliott has declared that after his departure from Canton, which will not take place till all arrangements for the complete delivery of the Opium are concluded, it will be impracticable for British subjects to remain at Canton, it being his intention to prevent all british vessels from entering the river. Should it therefore be Captain Elliott's intention to adopt such measures, and should he possess the power to enforce them, a protracted suspension of the trade appears certain—independent of all further interference on the part of the Chinese authorities. Private advices further also state that a general insention is expressed among foreigners to retire from Canton for a season; and we believe every house in the settlement, having business relations with Canton, has received instructions not to forward goods of any description to their correspondents in that quarter a precaution which we should suppose proceeds from the anticipated measures of Captain Elliott, as it would scarcely seem to be called for by the language held by the Commissioner regarding the opening of the general trade. The Commissioner had it appears required the Portuguese government at Macao to deliver up 3000 chests of Opium, and on being informed that there was none in the place,* had required that the forts at Macao should be put into his hands—a requisition which it is said the governor of that settlement had replied to by calling upon the Commissioner "to come and take them. It is also reported that the Macao government had received assurances of assistance from Commodore Read of the U. S. Frigate *Colombia*, in resisting any aggression on the Forts. A deputation had it appears been appointed from among the foreign residents at Canton to proceed home in the *Ariel*, to enforce the claims of the owners of the Opium surrendered for indemnity by the British Government. It is said to consist of Messrs. Inglis, Matheson and Lindsay—the latter gentleman having already been for some time on his way home.

* It had formerly been shipped off to Manilla.

It will be seen from the following public notice issued by Captain Elliott on the 3d May, that attempts had been made to effect sales of Opium outside:—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China moved by pressing considerations affecting the safety of the whole foreign community presently detained in Canton, and the immense interests here and at a distance dependent upon their relief, has now to require in the strictest terms, the Commanders of all British Ships or Vessels at the outer anchorages to refrain from delivering Opium to any order whatsoever, except they shall assure themselves that it is for the express purpose of completing the surrender to the Chinese Government, lately made on the part of Her Majesty's Government; until it shall be announced under His hand and Seal of Office, that the said surrender has been completed.

The Chief Superintendent abstains on the present occasion from dwelling on the sordid and mutinous conduct of those persons outside, which has driven him, for the general safety, to incur the responsibility of the present measure. But if these proceedings are not immediately and effectually stayed: He warns all such of these individuals as are British Subjects that He will execute an Act of condign justice upon them, and of fairness to the rest of the community, (free of the stain of these dangerous and disgraceful practices,) by ascertaining and publishing their names, here, in England, and in India.

In the mean time, He anxiously calls upon all just men of all Nations to afford persons engaged in such pursuits at the present crisis, no manner of countenance or assistance.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

Certified True Copy, by authority of the Chief Superintendent.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
Surgeon to the Superintendent.

N. B.—The original of this Document is to be seen at the House of A. Anderson Esq.

(*From the Canton Press, 28th April and 5th May.*)

General Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 8th April, 1839.

Minutes of a meeting of the Committee adjourned from the 6th instant on the bond proposed by the Cohong President, Messrs. Wetmore, Chairman, Fox, Deputy Chairman, Braine Thomson, Dinshaw Furdonjee, Adam, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Bell, Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Delano, seconded by H. Rustomjee, and carried unanimously:

That as this chamber was instituted for purposes of a commercial nature exclusively, it is expedient that the committee do not become involved in any furtlier correspondence of a political or personal nature, with the local Chinese authorities; nor committed by any promises or engagements to them which it may become impossible to fulfil.

That, in as much as we are prisoners in our factories, surrounded by an armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside denied to us, it becomes unnecessary that the functions of this committee, should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of egress from Canton, and of communication with the outer waters, to enable the chamber to serve the community in a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr Bell, seconded by Mr. Brāino, and carried unanimously:—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hong merchants by the chairman.

Thanks were voted to the chairman by acclamation, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

This evening the Kwang-chow-foo came to the Consol house there to meet the U. S. and the Dutch Consul, and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning. It being understood that all British merchants had left the management of affairs to their Superintendent, none of them were asked to attend.

The parties that attended the meeting were Mr. Snow, of the United States, and Mr. Van Basel the Dutch Consul, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Delano, Mr. King and Mr. Fearon as interpreter. These gentlemen were met by some of the Hong merchants and one by one introduced to the Kwang-chow-foo. Nothing, we believe, deserving particular notice took place at the meeting—the whole of the conversation on the part of Kwang-choo-foo being nearly confined to insisting on the necessity there was that the bond should be signed, and on the part of foreigners to insist on the impossibility of doing this. The Kwangsiow-foo also put a number of question to the interpreter regarding European affairs and noted down his answers. The meeting lasted upwards of two hours and they were at last allowed to depa t at about 11 o'clock, the Kwang-chow-foo declaring that by tomorrow at noon he must have the bond duly signed, and that he would not admit any excuse.†

The bond is the same as the one before offered to the Chamber of Commerce, and afterwards to Captain Elliot, and the following is a translation·

"A duly prepared bond, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A &c. the Indian merchants, B &c. the Moorish merchant C &c. the ( ) merchants D and the ( ) merchants E and the ( ) merchants F. &c.—respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic·

We do hereby pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless extent. That whereas certain persons, avariciously bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth, called opium into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business, and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we recently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliott and Johnston, shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, BE PUT TO DEATH, *willingly submitting to their doom*; All vessels which, having sailed from their countries, before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring or summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least particle.

WE DO CONJOINTLY declare that this our bond is just and true.

(True Translation.) S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To H. B. M. Subjects.

Canton, 12th April, 1839.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's subjects being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessel in the Opium trade on the coasts of China, who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the high commissioner, not to attempt to introduce Opium in the Empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all speed and fidelity; and therefore he need do no more than request them to sieze the earliest safe opportunity for the recal of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to remind others of Her Majesty's subjects not bound by such engagements and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community now shut up at Canton hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of Opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment and, it, may well be, for worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violence of this government.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

We hear that, as to the receipt of the opium by the Chinese, an extensive system of checks and counter checks has been established; every chest is weighed and the weight written thereon—it is then carefully packed in a wrapper and the weight again marked on it, and sealed so as to provide against any possible fraud. The Opium it is said is all destined for Peking—none has yet; we believe, reached Canton, though reports to the contrary have reached us. It is thought, that after the deliveries have concluded, the Yumchae will proceed to Cassabranca, near Macao, where people wait his arrival with some anxiety. Families there he hear are restricted to the daily purchase of a certain quantity of food only, so as to prevent their laying in a stock for many days.

Saturday 20th April.—This day Captain Elliot and the Dutch and American Consuls had a communication from the Yumchae again requiring of them to sign the Opium-bond of which the following is a translation.

† In our last week's paper we erroneously stated, that a threat had been made to retain the Consuls if they then and there did not sign the bond—no such threat, we have been assured on good authority, has been uttered.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Lin, high imperial commissioner and governor of Hookwang, Tung, a president of the board of war and governor of the two provinces Kwang-tung and Kwangse and E vice president of the board of war and Lieutenant governor of Kwaugtung, issues this Edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy Superintendent Johnston, the American Consul and the Dutch Consul Van Daser and the foreigners of every country, let them make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

Whereas we, the high imperial commisssioner, the Governor, and the Lieutenant Governor, did receive the great august Emperor's mandatory will, to interdict Opium, and to cut off the sources whence it comes, accordingly we gave commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the storeships and make an entire surrender of it; now it appears that in obedience to those commands the surrender is being made, evincing respectfully submission, worthy of praise.

Hereafter, for ever, foreigners will never more be allowed to bring Opium into this country. The decree is already passed, and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished, and their cargoes confiscated.

You, the English superintendent Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before execution, and now again declare that you will act in obedience to the law, the period being indulgently extended. This your statement seems reasonable; but as to the request that a period of four months be allowed for the Indian ships, and eight months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears, that the American Consul Snow also had declared that while residing here he always feels obligated to conform to the laws of the Empire, and that hereafter the merchants of his country acting in obedience to the new regulations will not presume to traffic in Opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, if they bring any Opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the law, for, if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?

The Dutch Consul Van Basel, also states that he has received the commands to give the bond, in terms like these—" After autumn of this year, if any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have to opium on board, both ship and cargo shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death, by the law of the country.' On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign, this is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond, but then, in this address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the Celestial Empire's laws extending even to capital punishment is only in reference to the traffic in Opium. If therefore all the foreigners, in compliance with this, never bring any more Opium, then there can be no more violations of the law, and how, in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request, the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian ships, and at eight for the direct ships, from England, the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring Opium, they shall according to the existing laws, surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation. this will be equitable and just.

Again, special and earnest commands are given in general to all foreigners, that, in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby evincing on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Then an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished to their own injury. A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 3d moon, 6th day. April 19th. 1839.

The Superintendent and Consuls have, we believe, sent an answer stating that they can by no means sign the bond required of them.

Friday. 26th April.—The tardiness with which advices from below reach Canton seems to justify the belief that delay is the Commissioner's present object; he is probably waiting for despatches from Peking, in answer to his informing his goyernment of Captain Elliot's surrender of 20,283 chests. A *fire* express takes 15 days to go to Peking, and as many to retnrn; the Opium having been given up on the 27th of last month, it follows, that making allowauce for some delay to prepare answers at Peking, these may be received by the Yum-chae in three or four days.

Monday, 29th April.—The American frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Read, has arrived at Macao, where the *John Adams* is also expected in a few days. Deliveries have again gone on, and up to the 26th we hear 13,700 chests were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger, but for the tardiness with which the Opium ships arrive at Chumpee.

Thursday, 2d May.—It is said this morning that accounts have been received from Macao, according to which the Governor there had received a communication from Yumchae, requiring of him to deliver a certain quantity of Opium (it is said 3000 chests,) to the Mardarin at Casa branca, promising the continuance of the Imperial favor if this demand is complied with, but threatening with the cutting off all supplies in case of refusal. On the 20th of last month the senate were to take this communication into consideration. We are informed that there is no Opium whatever now at Macao. The American frigate had exchanged the customary salute with the forts at Macao, and the Commodore is said to have paid a visit to the Governor. Five or six Opium-ships from the coast have arrived, and deliveries will probably be going on again, as soon as they get to Chumpee. The *John Horton* from Liverpool 18th December is reported in.

Saturday Morning, 4th May.—It was known yesterday that the *Mahamoodie* had arrived at Cumpee, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 2d May is about 15,200 chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether this promise will be forgotton like that concerning the passage boats. Th re is no change whatever in the guard stationed near the Factories, and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letters since the stoppage of the trade which has now lasted for upwards of 6 weeks, having been wheh Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this time the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed, with a few thousand chests. The arrival of the *John Adam*, American Sloop of War at Macao is reported.

Our journal of occurrances for the past week is very scanty—but we hope in the next to be able to report some progress in the pospect at least of our early liberation and imprisonment.

Sunday 5th May—The deliveries we understand are going on at Chumpee and it is expected that about 17,000 chests will now be in possession of the Chinese. In the mean while the guard of coolies in front of the factories has been withdrawn, and the boats outside form a less regular and dense cerdan, though some order of distinction among them may still be observed, no doubt, to watch against any foreigners, clandestinely leaving. Seventy Coolies are also obtained in the square to watch the 16 foreigners, of whom some, if their names are correctly translated, are not in Canton. It is said that chops to load cargo will be given to-morrow, and that such ships as have accomplished their lading will obtain pass-ports without delay. Meanwhile the ships-boats that have been detained here with their crews ever since the stoppage of the trade are not allowed to leave, and the permission for some ships to sail will thereby in a manner be rendered nugatory. The passage-boats are however, we are told, positively to sail with letters and passengers in the morning to-morrow. The boat *Snipe* of whose intended destruction we published about six weeks ago, the correspondence that passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the authorities, was broken up this day in the presence of the Kwang-heep and Nauhoy-yune. We may also mention that about mid-day this day several high Mandarins appeared in the square to give orders for the cooley guard to be withdrawn, which was accordingly done as already referred. We hear this day of the arrival below of the *Troy*, *Cashmere*, *Florida*, *Sabina* and *Paris*. The *Edmonstone* from Calcutta was also reported at Macao in May. No passage boats from below have yet arrived, and no letter bags by the numerous arrivals have consequently been received.

OPENING OF THE TRADE.

From the Kwang-chow-foo, communicating the commands of the Commissioner and Governor, for re-opening the trade.

"It is known that that upon receiving the English Superintendent Elliot, represented that he would deliver 20,283 chests of Opium, I, the high Commissioner determined on certain terms: one being, that when one half should be delivered, a measured permission should be given for the passage boats to apply for passes and run to and fro. To this effect commands were given to the said superintendent that he might act accordingly.

Recently, when the amount received approached a half we, the Commissioner and the Governor, had prepared instructions for allowing the communication by passage boats. But Johnston suddenly desired to stop the deliveries, with the design of coercing us. We for this reason withheld the before prepared instructions, and did not issue them.

"It now appears again that he has hastened up several vessels, which have consecutively made delivery It behoved us, in accordance with the previous declarations, to give a measured permission to passage boats, upon examination, to run to and fro, also to remove the guards from the foreign factories, and at the same time to permit the opening of the holds for trade.

"The said superintendent Elliot, although he himself represented that he should wait the completion of this matter before he should go down to Macoa, yet now that the boats can run, he may be allowed to pass to and fro as usual, to enable him to call together with more celerity, and to give such orders and make such arrangements as from time to time may be called for.

Those of the foreigners who have been long in the habit of dealing in opium, sixteen in number, as by the annexed list, must still be temporarily detained in the foreign factories, waiting until the whole matter is entirely completed, when they will have permission to leave. This is in accordance with the force of the terms "measured permission" in the former declaration.

"But at the time when the boats leave Canton, if officers be not appointed to proceed to the front of the foreign factories and there, with the Hong merchants under their direction, take cognizance of each by name, it is to be apprehended that these sixteen persons may get on board the boats, and unknown take themselves away from Canton. We therefore instruct the expectant sub Prefect Le soh, together with the Kwang-caow Hee or Brigadier, to give previous orders to the Hong merchant, that they enjoin it on foreigners, to give them prior notice of the times of any boat leaving Canton, that they may report to the officers aforesaid. These are then to proceed in person to the place where the boats are anchored, and to ascertain what number of persons are on board, and what are, their names and surnames: and are to direct the Hong merchants to take cognizance of them severally. If there be not among them any of the sixteen named they shall then give to the boat a sealed passport, to be shown for examination at the various custom houses that it shall pass.

"The sealed pass-port shall be printed according to the form herewith transmitted, and sealed with the seal of Kwang-chow-foo, the blanks being filled up at the time. The officers aforsaid must by all means faithfully examine, and must permit no confusion or escape, whereby they will render themselves heavily culpable. The Kwang-chow-hee too must give directions to all the forts and other placees of defence to pay obedience.

"We further proceed to issue these demands, requiring the Kwang-chow-foo, immediately to take with him the Magistrates of Natihae and Pwae-yu, and to require the original merchants, Howqua Senio, &c. to act in accordance herewith, and immediately to remove all the vessels surrounding the foreigh factories.

"The boats registered under the designation "obedient,' are to have a measured permission to and fro, still being; subjected to examination at the customhouse stations.

"The ship *Experience* at Whampoa, which has already applied for a Port Clearance to return home, and the Captain of which, Lamsedt, is now in the foreign factories at Canton, may at once make application to the Hoppo, to get permission for him to leave Canton and take his departure.

"All the cargo ships at Whampoa are permitted to open their holds for trade. Those that being already fully landen, have made application through the security merchants for their ports clearances, are permitted to obtain the same on representation to the *Hoppo*, that they may be enabled to set sail and return home.

"As to all the foreign merchant-ships arrived in the outer waters, they must wait till this matter is brought to a conclusion, when on examination they will be directed to enter their names, and proceed to Whampa.

The registered boats—proceeding from Whmpoa to Canton must still be subjected to careful examination by the family guard at the two posts Eeshance, and Tawang haou, on the way up. And if they have contraband articles, or weapons, or gunpowder on board, must be immediately driven back, and instant report made, in order that examination may be made and measures taken.

"Let the tenor of these commands be also declared to Elliot, that he knowing may act accordingly. Be urgent and speedy.

Promulgated 4th May,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Canton, 4th May, 1839.

In the present state of circumstances the Chief Superintendent is not in a situation to do more than refer Her Majesty's Subjects for general guidance to his Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23d March last.

He need hardly observe however, that it is his purpose to remain in Canton till his public obligation to this Government are fulfilled, and he will afford the best information in his power of the probable period of his departure from time to time.

Parties will therefore be pleased carefully to regulate their proceedings accordingly.

There is a part of the public paper promulgated this evening (not desirable to advert to particularly) which need give no uneasiness.

He hopes it well be felt that the circumstances shall be suitably arranged at the proper moment.

(Signed) EDWARD LIMSLIE,
Secy. and Treas, to the Supdts.

From the Hong Merchants.

To Mr. Wetmore—We beg to inform you that we have received permission from Government for the licensed passage of boats to run to and from Canton as usual. The names and number of passengers and crew of each boat must be entered in her license ere she will be permitted to start.

The small unlicensed boat of Canton and Whampoa cannot for the present be allowed to come and go: but when the Opium deliveries are completed we will apply to Government for the requisite commands, and inform all the foreign merchants thereof for their obedience.

It is for this we write and trusting you enjoy good health we remain.

May 4th 1839. THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

From the Hong-merchants.

To Mr Wetmore.—We beg to inform you, that we have received orders from Government to allow the licenced passage boats to come and go (as usual.)

The following new regulations must be observed by all foreigners leaving Canton in these boats, viz—An officer will be deputed to examine these ere they will be permitted to start; and on arrival at the several forts and custom-house stations they must also report themselves to be examined. A Wei-yuen will come out every day to ascertain the number of boats about to leave, and the hour of their despatch, so that when he shall come to superintended their examination, there may be no delay. The names and number of the passengers and crew of each boat must be inserted in the license, and a list thereof must be previously handed in that the requisite entries may be made. Hereafter no boat will, be allowed to carry guns and ammunition; lead-balls, as stones will fully answer the purpose.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The HONG MERCHANTS.

May 4th, 1839.

A List.

Of the 16 foreign merchants, who, for the present, are not allowed by Government to leave Canton by the passage boats:—

Dent	Dadabhoy	Henry
Young-tee*	Framjee	Ilbery.
A. Matheson	Heerjeebhoy	Stanford
D. Matheson	Bomanjee	Kca-szu*
Matheson	Green	
Inglis	Daniel	

From the Hong Merchants.

To Mr. Wetmore,

A respectful communication.

We have just received instruction from Government to forbid foreigners, for the present, going inside of Old China Street; when the Opium is all delivered they will be permitted to pass in and out as usual.

We therefore write this to inform the foreign merchants of nations for their obedience.

With compliments, we remain,
The HONG MERCHANTS,

May 5th, 1839.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter signed "Isle" reached us rather late for publication. We think our Correspondent might, with a little pains, improve the phraseology, as well as add to the interest of his letter.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 9th JULY, 1839.

In consideration of the inconvenience which may be experienced in attending the Public Breakfasts at Parell during the rainy season, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor to notify, that they will be discontinued at the Government House, and will take place on every Saturday instead of every Wednesday at the Town Hall.

EDW. F. DANVERS.—*Private Secy.*

Arrival 6 July. Barque *John Denniston*, Charles Barker master, from London, left Plymouth 12th March 1839.

Passengers.—Assistant Surgeon John Craig, Cadet William Fleming Sandwith, Mr, Henry Ralph Midshipmon I. N.

The Extracts, which we publish to day from the Canton and Singapore Papers, though in substance adding little to what was stated in our last, furnish some interesting details in regard to the progress of events at Canton—It will be seen that, with exception of a partial re-opening of the Trade, and relaxation of the measures of severity against the Merchants, matters still remain in a very unsettled and very unsatisfactory state, no one being able to calculate what is to be the issue, and Captain Elliot affording no clue to divine what his plans or intentions are—One thing however may be inferred from the despatch of the *Ariel* and order to wait for a reply at Suez, that Capt. Elliot does not feel himself in a position to take any decisive steps without farther instructions from his Government, and thus, for seven or eight months longer, must

* These two names can only be guessed at, we give their sound as expressed in

parties interested in this important question, be kept in a state of suspense, unless indeed the representations that have gone home should, in the meantime, elicit some declaration from the Government—We observe a statement by the *Hurkaru* that although the Commissioner had intimated his intention to reopen the legal trade on the same footing as formerly, as soon as the whole 20,280 Chests were delivered (17,550 whereof were already in the hands of the Chinese) yet Capt. Elliot, on the other hand, had expressed an intention of stopping the trade *in toto* (after the despatch of the ships then loading at Whampoa) until the intructions of Her Majestys Ministers shall be received—If such should be the case, the Merchants will be obliged to withdraw themselves from Canton, while the measures deemed necessary for vindicating the honor of the Country are put in force, and a protracted suspension of the trade will necessarily follow, in anticipation of which, private letters that we have seen, speak of the necessity there will be for many to break up their establishments and provide employments for their young men elsewhere. Other letters take a less gloomy view of affairs. They represent Captain Elliot's intention to be, as soon as he obtains his liberty, not to put a stop to the trade altogether, but to forbid British vessels to enter the River, until some guarantee is obtained from the Chinese authorities, for the personal safety of British subjects in future, and this it would appear had excited some alarm among the Chinese and would probably influence, to some extent, their Policy in bringing about a more ready settlement of affairs, while the mercantile Body were impressed with the idea that it would not offer an insuperable obstacle to the introduction of such Cotton cargoes as might arrive.

These letters also direct particular attention to the fact, that all the Opium surrendered had been most carefully warehoused, to await farther instructions from Pekin, and that there was no intention on the part of the Chinese Government to destroy it. So far from it, the report, in general circulation, was that the Commissioner intended to propose a compensation to the Opium Holders of 400 Dollars per Chest, and to raise the funds by a sale of the property surrendered, as a Government monopoly. The *Nymph* was announced to sail for Calcutta in a day or two after the *Rob Roy*, and the Mahmoudee and Lady Grant for Bombay about the 1st of June.

In addition to the foregoing we have been favoured with the following interesting letter, containing some farther items of intelligence, which permission has been given us to publish.

Macao 8th May 1839.

Since I last addressed you, the delivery of Opium to the Chinese has gone on faster than we anticipated, they take it, in whole Chests, without examination, put a mandarin's chop on each Chest, and send it off in the Canton Cargo boats to Canton every night. The broken Chests they defer to the last, and mean to weigh them. The quantity delivered to this date is 17,550 Chests.

The chief subjects of discussion here and in Canton are 1st A proposal to send delegates from the Merchants resident at Canton to England to lay their situation before the Government and implore assistance and security. This is a measure I think highly of, as no despatch from Capt. Elliot can convey the extent of the Moral degradation, that has been suffered, or describe the entire break down in commercial relations which has taken place. 2d A difference of opinion pervades as to what scale of value will be put on the opium surrendered to the British Government, whether it will bear a relation to the Hon'ble Company's Bengal sales, or to the Bombay price currents or whether the present price in China will be taken. The last will be exceedingly difficult to estimate, as there has hardly been a market price for opium for the last four months. 3d. The course affairs are to take, when the dilivery of opium is over, and the foreign residents free to go, forms not the least interesting feature of debate. Many suppose that all or at least a large portion, of the foreigners will leave and not return to trade until matters are put on a safer footing, much will depend on the tenor of Capt. Elliot's third address to British subjects, which he promises on the close of the deliveries, it is expected to be an injunction to trade no more with the Chinese until indemnity is obtained for the past, and security for the future. The Chamber of Commerce has dissolved itself, finding demands made by the commissioner, which it could neither morally nor physically fulfil. Captain Elliot has Advertised for a clipper to tender to Carry dispatches to Suez, and the Ariel Capt. Warden, is now under dispatch to that port, the re to await an answer.

It is believed by some that previous to the delivery of the whole of the Opium, probably when three fourths is got, that Chop boats will be allowed to go and come from Whompoa, and at this period probably Shipments of Tea will take place rapidly, filling those vessels now at Whampoa, and in in Contemplation of this tonnage has risen to £5 and £5 | 5s.

What is to happen to Macao, no one can yet say, the line of personal imprisonment cannot here be so easily drawn around us as in Canton, and many Portuguese families are prepared to embark with their property and all, which, as long as the forts remain in the governor's hands they can securely do, but it is a place that eight days of starvation lays at the feet of the Chinese. The small quantity of Opiumnot include d in the delivery list is selling at £500 per Chest

Macao 11th May A preremptory *order* from Captain Elliot to all Captains not to deliver a Chest of Opium on any pretence except to the Commissioner, is now being printed.

The *Calcutta Courier* received yesterday contains a memorandnm presented to the Governor General by Captain Taylor, introductory to his Report on the new Post Office arrangements. The document is too long for us, in the present stage of our Home Budget, but on glancing over it we rejoice to observe that Captain T. contemplates "a very large reduction in the existing rates of postage, in order to bring our Post arra ngements within the means of the great bulk of the People," and if he succeeds in accomplishing this, he will establish a claim to be considered a great Public Benefactor.

We owe it to the Gentlemen, composing the General Assemblys Mission in this place, to say that, with reference to certain charges, in the Editorial Department of our Paper, implicating them in the authorship, or being accessory to the publication in a Cotemporary Journal, of certain Articles that were extremely offensive to us, we were misled by appearances to do them an injustice, and now being satisfied that these Gentlemen not only had no knowledge of these Articles, but cutirely disapproved of the tone, spirit and language in which they were couched, we most readily and with the greatest pleasure make them the *amende*, fully persuaded that this frank disavowal on our part will remove from their minds any painful feeling that may have been excited by our remarks.

The Parliamentary Papers, on the subject of our rupture with Persia, open we think a fair field for discussion, how far Sir John Mc'Neill was justified, by the circumstances, in dissolving the connection between the two countries. The two leading causes assigned are, the expedition against Herat, undertaken by the Schah at the instigation of Russia in opposition to the wishes of England—and secondly the insult offered to a messenger of the Embassy, while on his return from Herat, and for which the Schah refused to make any reparation; this insult indeed being the only ground of dispute referred to in the letter of Lord Palmerston, which gave to Sir John authority to break off diplomatic relations, unless such reparation was made, and upon which authority he acted.

Of the two causes, the former, it appears to us, is the strongest. We do not dispute the right of Persia, as an independent nation, to make war wherever and upon whatever People she pleases, so long as the same does not interfere with any of our existing rights, nor prospectively covers designs hostile to the interests of those with whom we are in alliance, or to our own. The circumstances, however, that preceded the attack on Herat, were of such a character, as to warrant the assumption that ulterior designs were entertained, and however extravagant such designs may appear and however distinctly they may be disclaimed now that they have failed of their object, the acknowledged predominating influence of Russia at the Court of the Schah, the encouragement given to the Herat expedition by the Russian Embassy, in permitting Russian Officers to serve in it, the sending a Russian Agent to Dost Mohammed at the very time that this conflict was going on, coupled with the neglect or indifference with which the Counsels of England were received, all combined to shew that friendly relations were no longer desired, and could no longer be maintained, and if the doctrine of the schoolmen be true "that a just fear of an immnent danger, though there be no blow given, is a lawful cause of a war" England was justified, in the circumstances, in resorting to the measures she took, to defeat the Schah's purposes, though the result might have been to involve the two countries in war. These measures did defeat the Schah's object, and yet no war followed, nor does it appear that there was any stronger desire on the part of the Schah to break entirely with us after than before this event.

But another cause of difference had arisen, in the ill-treatment by the Persian authorities of a Messenger belonging to the Embassy, returning from Herat with despatches to our Envoy. We do not think the correspond e nce is quite clear on this subject, or that Sir John McNeill satisfactorily makes out, though the letters are sufficiently laboured, that he was justified in sending any messenger to Herat, at the time when this occurrence took place. It is true that the Persian Force was not before Herat, but war had been determined upon, the Force was on the march, the two parties had assumued a hostile attitude, and every hope of accommodation had vanished. In such circumstances, is it according to recognised usage that an ambassador at the the Court of one of the contending Parties can hold correspondence with the other, and that other no ally of, and having no representative from, his own Court? We strongly suspect not, and the pains taken to explain the act incline us to believe that Sir John McNeill was of the same opinion. The Messengers pretence that without orders he had gone from Meshed to Herat to assist an Englishman that was ill, must be rejected as altogether unworthy of credit and irreconcilable with the pains taken to conceal the despatches he brought with him from Lieut. Pottinger, the avowed enemy of Persia, neither is Sir John's statement "that the gholam was not the bearer of any letter or Communication fro m me to any individual" to be taken without qualification. The messenger, therefore, seized in the act of returning from the Enemy's camp with despatches, might, we apprehend, have been treated as a spy, and subjected to the last and severest punishment, without any reasonable ground of complaint on the part of our Envoy, and such being the case, it may well be doubted whether he was justified in making *that* the ground of dissolving the diplomatic relations between the two countries, in disregard of Lord Palmerston's admonition, "that the object of her Majestys Government is not to seek an occasion of rupture with Persia, but to prevent such rupture, if it is possible to do so consistantly with national honor," and particularly when the Schah had evinced a disposition to overlook, or at least not to make a ground of quarrel, the much more serious act of aggression on our part, in seizing part of his territory, an act that would have justified him in at once putting an end to all relations of amity between the two countries. We give the letters to day that our Readers may judge, with this farther remark only that it seems doubtful if Lord Palmerston had fully understood the real state of the question, when he penned his Despatch of 16th March.

Our criminal Sessions commenced on Friday last, before Chief Justice Awdry. The Calendar is heavier than usual, containing no less than seventeen cases of crimes of the higher sort and among these three for administering poison with intent to murder, a crime that ought to be visited with the utmost vengeance of the Law, whenever guilt can be brought home to the party. We can ing his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexan conceive nothing more disgraceful to the character of any People than the practice of killing by poison; it is worse even than the stiletto. A true Bill we observe was found in one of those cases, but we have not heard how the other two have been disposed of. We understand the grand Jury did not get through all the business until yesterday, when they were discharged. The following are the names of the gentlemen composing it.

Grand Jury.

EDWARD EDEN ELLIOTT. ESQ.—*Foremen.*

John Skinner Esq.
Robt. Lindsay Leckie Esq.
George Irving Higginson Esq.
John Smith Esq.
Andrew Farquharson Esq.
Harry George Gordon Esq.
Edward Montgomery Esq.
Thos. Robt. Richmond Esq.
Robert McKimm Esq.
William B. Barless Esq
George Simpson Esq.
William Morris Esq.
Francis Martin Esq.
Dosabhy Jemsetjee Esq.
Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Esq.
Janardeen Ballajee Esq.
Juggonath Sunkersett Esq.
Manockjee Limjee Esq.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Esq.
Manockjee Dadabhoy Esq.
Ragoba Jewajee Esq.
Shaik Abdulla Kulvaker Esq.
Framjee Ruttonjee Esq.

The following is Mr. Vibart's third Report for the Season. It is not so flattering, we regret to see, as was anticipated when the last reached us, still we trust that the damage sustained is not irremediable, and that the rains that now deluge our Island, will extend their influence into the adjacent districts.

WEATHER. The accounts of the weather from different Collectorates received since the date of last report, continue unpropitious, as regards Goozerat, Tanagh, and Candeish, but those from the Deccan are more favorable.

POONA. It is mentioned in a report of the 28th ultimo, that several heavy showers fell during the preceding week in every part of this Collectorate, with the exception of Khaira and Mawul, where the showers were only light and partial; and that the Ryots had every where commenced to sow the Kurreef Crops.

NUGGUR. In this Collectorate also, as stated in a Report of the 26th Ultimo, there were favorable falls of rain over the greater part of it, which had enabled the Ryots to engage in sowing the Toolsar Crops.

CANDEISH. A Report from Candeish of the 27th Ultimo, stated that during the preceding week complaints had been received of a total want of rain in the different districts of the Zillah, but the Collector was of opinion, judging from the appearance of the Weather, that rain must have fallen very generally, a day or two previous to the despatch of his report. Some had fallen at Dhoolia he stated, but the quantity was exceedingly small.

TANNAH. Since the last report from Tannah no rain fell in any part of the Collectorate up to the 21st Ultimo, excepting in the Sauksee Talooka, where there was a shower on the 19th, and in the Baroda district of Salsette, which had also experienced a very light fall. The Acting Collector further adds, that the rice and other Crops were either dead or dying, and that apprehensions were beginning to be entertained respecting the prospects of the season.

RUTNAGHERRIE. No account since the date of the last report has been received from this Collectorate.

SURAT. The accounts from Guzerat continue to present a distressing aspect. No rain had fallen in any part of the Surat Zillah, between the 17th and 24th Ultimo, in consequence of which the rice Crop had perished, and the Cotton Crop was in danger, much distress prevailed in some of the Purgannahs, for want of water, grass and fodder, and there was considerable suffering among the lower classes owing to a want of the means of procuring a subsistence. Cultivation also, was either at a stand or progressing slowly.

BROACH. There was the same deficiency of rain in the Broach Sub-Collectorate at the date of the last report received from that Quarter, accompanied also, it is feared, with some of the same distressing consequences, but the Acting Sub-Collector stated that he anticipated a fall of rain soon, of which there was every indication at the time he wrote.

KAIRA. A heavy and very general fall of rain on the 31st May last, and another during the night of the the 8th Ultimo, had filled all the Tanks in this Collectorate, and enabled the Ryots to sow their fields, but as none has fallen since that date the Young Plants were drying up. Here also, however, a speedy fall of rain was anticipated from the appearance of the atmosphere.

AHMEDABAD. There was no rain in any part of the Ahmedabad Collectorate up to the 25th Ultimo, excepting in the Gogo and Dundooka Purgunnahs, where a sufficient quantity fell about the end of May to afford drinking water to the inhabitants, but the Ryots had no where up to the date of the report been able to commence their field occupations.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

NEW PEERS.—It is rumoured that the following individuals will be immediately raised to the Peerage:—The Speaker; Mr. Campbell, of Islay; Mr. Ferguson, of Raith; and Lord Queensbery, to an English Peerage.—(Sun.)

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Mr. Shaw Lefevre, are spoken of as probable candidates for the Speakership on the Liberal side. We need not mention the eminent qualities of the first named gentleman; and Mr. Lefevre, from the attention he has devoted to reforms of the proceedings of the House, and from his experience as Chairman on Private Bill Committees, is well fitted for the office.—(Globe.)

Count Jaubert, the Count de la Bourdonaie, the Count de le Guiche, M. Texier, and two other savans, are on the point of leaving Marseilles on a scientific and antiquarian tour into Turkey, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, and other countries in the East.

THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA.—Yesterday the Grand Duke, accompanied by Prince Willam Henry, of the Netherlands, landed at Deptford from Rotterdam. At twelve Captain Shirreff, Captain-commandant of the Dockyard at Deptford, received intelligence that the Dutch Government streamer, with his Imperial Highness, on board, was a short distance down the river, when orders were given for the Artillery and Rifle Corps to assemble, to render the usual honours to a Prince of his rank. Immediately afterwards the steamer came in sight, and brought too opposite the Victualling Yard, when Captain Shirreff directly proceeded on board, by a galley rowed by ten Royal Watermen in their rich scarlet liveries and velvet caps. The Captain was courteously received by the Grand Duke. On the landing of his Imperial Highness the Artillery saluted him with twenty-one guns, the band of the Rifle Brigade playing" God save the Queen." After the introduction of the Officers by Captain Shirreff, his Imperial Highness and suite were conducted to the Captain Commandant's official residence, where an elegant *djeûner* was provided. M. de Tolstoy, and Lord Torrington, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, arrived about five minutes too late to receive the Duke on landing. In addition to four of Mivart's Hotel carriages, two royal carriages, with four horses and out-riders, were sent by her Majesty's Master of the Horse, to convey the Grand Duke and attendants to town. The Grand Duke Alexander has but just completed his twenty-first year; he is remarkably handsome. A grand entertainment was given in the evening by the Grand Duke at his hotel to a party of twenty-four. A levee will take place to-day.—(Post.)

"Lord and Lady Southampton are not expected to return to this country for some months. The last letters received in town left the noble lord and lady at Cairo, in Egypt.—(Post.)

Admiral Sir C. Malcolm has arrived in Paris from India, and Mr. Ranking from Greece. They are both at the Hotel Bedford.

'Last night Countess Charles Pozzo di Borgo, niece of the venerable Count Pozzo di Borgo held an assembly at Ashburnham House, for the purpose of introduc-

der of Russia. The company, on quitting their carriages, passed through the vestibule, up the grand staircase, into the yellow drawing-room, from thence ushered to the crimson drawing-room, where his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, and the members of the Royal Family remained; and, after reception by the Countess, passed into the blue drawing-room. The grand dining-room was appropriated for refreshments.—(Post.)

"THE NATIONAL PETITION.—The neighbourhood of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, where the National Convention holds its daily meetings, was crowded from an early hour of the morning, with persons anxious to see this gigantic roll of paper, nearly three miles long, which contains 1,250, 000 signatures. The petition was taken down to Messrs. Attwood and Fielden to-day at two o'clock by the Members of the Convention, in procession with flags and banners, etc. The National Petition, which appears to be about four feet in diameter, was girded round with hoops, and drawn in a van ornamented with ribbons and banners The procession halted opposite Mr. Hetherington's in the Strand, and gave three cheers. A similar compliment was paid to *The Sun*, etc. A crowd of people followed the procession.—(Sun.)

TORY TRIUMPH!—The great county of Ayr, nearly the largest in Scotland, has, for the first time since the passing of the Reform Bill, returned a Conservative representative. The regular progress of constitutional principles in that county is both instructive and encouraging. Four successive contests have given the following results:—In 1832, at the first election, under the new system, the poll ended thus:—

For the Whig	2152
For the Conservative	324
Whig majority	1828

In 1835, on the removal of Mr. Oswald, another contest took place, which closed as follows:—

For the Whig	1280
For the Conservative	740
Whig majority	540

In 1837, at the general election, the poll stood thus:—

For the Whig	1559
For the Conservative	1370
Whig majority	189

But in 1839, the result is different:—

For Lord Kelburne (Conservative)	1758
For Mr. Campbell (Whig)	1296
Conservative majority	462

Mr. Waghorn, whose successful efforts to establish a steam communication with our Indian possessions have, as our readers are aware, been so highly and properly appreciated by the mercantile interests in London and Glasgow, has been, we perceive, received with equal distinction by the merchants of Liverpool. Mr. Waghorn attended a meeting of the East India Association in that wealthy town, and entered into full explanations on the subject of the immense advantages of the overland passage to India with the present state and prospects of the question. The meeting entering fully into all his views, immediately resolved upon presenting a petition to Parliament in favour of the plan, and passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Waghorn for the spirit, perseverance, and enterprise he had manifested. At Manchester he was likewise honoured with similar testimonies of approbation by the Board of Commerce, which has also determined to petition the House of Commons in favour of a plan so replete with incalculable benefits.—Morning Advertiser.

On Monday an inquest on the bodies of Mr. Andrew Henry Poulett Thomson and Mr. Wadham Wyndham, jun., was held at Newlock Weir, near Great Marlow, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, with other members of the family, were present at the investigation. The best account that can be given of the melancholy catastrophe, in the absence of the regular depositions taken on the occasion, is this:—These gentlemen, after attending divine service at Bisham church accompanied by Mrs. Thomson, the lady of one of the unfortunate sufferers, took a skiff for the purpose of recreation, which was conducted by Mr. Thomson, who rowed to a spot near Newlock Weir, where the party alighted, and remained for a time. There re-embarked, and took the direction of the upper side of the weir. In this course they were observed by Mr. T. B. Fell, who was on the opposite side of the river, and about 200 yards distant from the weir, and, imagining that the skiff was approaching the weir too closely, and fearling the result if such was the case, ran towards the spot to caution them; but before he could gain upon them the boat had come within the current of the weir, and was capsized into the eddy of the water below. Mr. Fell seeing this, lost no time in obtaining assistance; and a man named Johnson, being on the Buckinghamshire side of the river, he gave the alarm to him. Johnson went with a boat to render assistance, and arrived in time, to save Mrs. Thomson. She was sinking for a third time, when he caught her finger, and rescued her. Johnson had a distinct view of the gentlemen on the surface of the water, yet before he could reach them they had sunk. Mrs. Thomson was with all possible speed taken on shore; she was in a state of great exhaustion. The bodies of deceased were ultimately brought out of the water. It is a remarkable circumstance, that notwithstanding the rules of the Humane Society were on the walls of the cottage near the weir in which the bodies were deposited after recovery, yet there was, it is said, a lamentable degree of ignorance shown by the parties in taking them to a cold shed, and treating them in a manner contrary to those relations. It is apprehended, however, from the length of time the bodies had been immersed (upwards of half an hour) there was little chance of resuscitation. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and every effort to restore animation used without effect. Mr. Thomson was advanced in years, and greatly respected for his munificence in the furtherance of charitable objects. Mr. Wyndham was a young gentleman also much respected in the vicinity, and held a commission in the army. It is understood he was only on a visit to his family, and had received orders to return to his quarters during the present week. Mrs. Thomson remains severely indisposed.—Courier.

According to official accounts recently published, it appears that the sale of tobacco in 1837 produced in the Treasury a profit of 59 millions of francs, being 3,400,000fr. more than in 1836. The profits gained by the 25,852 retailers in France amounted to 11,809,773fr., or between 400fr. and 500fr. each It has been calculated that, as the population at the end of 1836 amounted to 33,331,021, the annual average consumption of snuff by each individual was about 6¼ ounces, and of tobacco for smoking. about 8¼ ounces.

The general subscription for the sufferers by the earthquake at Martinique, including the 50,000fr. recently sent from Havre, amounts to 102,802fr., and a second remittance of 50,000fr. is about to be sent by one of the first ships which sails for the island.

The remarkable rifle of seven powers, for which Mr. Wilkinson has taken out patents, we believe, in all the countries of Europe, was tested yesterday at the private shooting ground, on the Norland estate, Nottinghill. Several scientific persons, officers of the two services, and noble amateurs were present, the experiments being made for the judgment of the Master-General of the Ordnance. The precision of the piece, the terrible facility of its seven-fold power, its lightness and portability were highly approved. The cylindrical apparatus which contains the seven charges, is a contrivance at once sure and simple. Ten men so armed are equal to seventy, and we can scarcely doubt that the weapon will soon become as popular as it is powerfull.—*Atlas, May* 4.

The Hamburgh Borsenhalle paper of the 20th instant announces the demise at New York of the wealthy John Jacob Astor, of that city, at the advanced age of 80 years. It is added that Mr. Astor leaves property estimated at the value of upwards of $90,000,000 (16,000,000l. to 17,000,000l. sterling). He was, it seems, born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg.

AMSTERDAM, March 16.—We regret to announce to our city, our country, and the whole learned world, the loss of one of their brightest ornaments by the death of Professor N. G. Van Kamper yesterday evening, the 15th, in the prime of life, of a disorder which at first did not seem to be dangerous.

We have another melancholy case of death from burning to record, which occurred at Coneysthorpe, near Castle Howard, on Sunday last. From what we have been informed it would seem, that early on the morning of that day Mrs. Turner, the wife of Mr. John Turner, late steward to the Earl of Carlisle, had gone up stairs with a lighted candle for the purpose of procuring some linen out of a drawer; and that some how in passing her arm over to reach it, the candle had set her gown sleeve on fire, and that in using the other parts of her clothess to extinguish this they also had ignited, and she was soon enveloped in flames; and when these had been extinguished and medical aid procured, so shockingly had she been burnt that she did not long survive. Mr. Harrison, the coroner, who had been at Hutton holding an inquest on Monday last for a similar accident to a girl, proceeded thence to Coneysthorpe, and called a jury, who returned a verdict of "Death by burning." Mrs. Turner, we have been told, was nearly 70 years old.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS OF THE AFFAIRS OF PERSIA AND AFFGHANISTAN.

No. 56.

Mr. McNeill to Viscount Palmerston.

(Received February 6, 1838.)

(Extract.) Soolimaniah, November 25, 1837.

In my despatch of the 30th of June, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that the envoy from Herat had given me to understand that, on his arrival there, he would be able to send me a copy of the Convention which he had proposed through me, for the acceptance of the Persian Government, sealed by Prince Kamram and the Minister of Herat, for the purpose of being exchanged for a similar copy sealed by the Shah and the Prime Minister of Persia, should they at any time be prepared to agree to the arrangement therein proposed; and I had also the honour, in my despatch of the 28th of July, to report that, thinking it possible that he might be detained on the road after he had been permitted to depart from the Capital, I had sent a confidential horseman attached to the mission with orders to observe Futteh Mahommed Khan till he should have set out from Meshed.

I directed the horseman, whom I sent to Meshed, to await there any communication Futteh Mahommed Khan might propose to send me from Herat. This precaution was the more necessary as a part of the Persian army had already marched for Khorassan, and it might therefore have been impossible for an Affghan messenger to make his way to me at Tehran.

It would appear, however, that, on his departure from Meshed, Futteh Mahommed Khan, eitheir doubting whether he would be able to communicate with me by means of any messenger of his own Government—as any such person would probably have been seized by the Persians, or, desirous to convince me that the account he had given of the state of affairs at Heart, was correct, or for some other reason, which, as the man has not yet returned, I am not acquainted with, induced Ali Mahommed Beg, the horseman in question, to accompany him to Herat where he was detained till the 16th of October. On that day he was despatched with letters from the Vizer Yar Mahommed Khan, from Futteh Mahommed Khan, and from the Vizier's son, to my address. These letters, of which I have the honour to inclose translations, authorize me, on the part of the Herat Government, to conclude an arrangement with the Persian Government on the terms proposed here by Futteh Mahomed Khan. Ali Mahommed Beg was also the bearer of a letter to me from Lieutenant Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery, who was travelling in Affghanistan by order of the Governor-General of India, and of whose arrival at Herat, Ali Mahommed Beg says, he had heard before he left Meshed for Herat.

When within about three stages of Meshed, after he had already passed the Persian army, then marching to Toorbut Sheikh Jaum, the caravan which Ali Mahommed Beg accompanied, was met by Mr. Borowski, who has been some time in the Persian service, and who was then on his way from Meshed to join the camp. Mr. Borowski having recognized the man, who was travelling openly and without disguise or concealment, accompanied by two horses and a pony, besides the horse he rode; and having learnt that he was returning from Herat, reported the circumstance on his arrival in camp. Horsemen were immediately despatched to bring the messenger to camp. He was forced to return with them; a part of his clothes were taken from him; the horses, which he was bringing for me from Herat, were seized; he was dragged to camp, and there placed in custody. He succeeded, however, in making his way to the tent of Colonel Stoddart, and was, by that officer, conducted to the Prime Minister; who, after he had been informed by Colonel Stoddart, that the man was in the service of this mission, again placed him in custody, while Hajee Khan, an officer of the rank of Brigadier in the service of the Shah, not only used offensive language in addressing Colonel Stoddart in presence of the Prime Minister, but after the messenger had been released by order of His Excellency, seized him again in the midst of the camp; stripped him to search for any letters he might have concealed about his person; took from him Lieutenant Pottinger's letter, which was sent to the Prime Minister; used to the messenger the most violent threats and the most disgusting and opprobrious language; and took from him a portion of his accoutrements.

The Prime Minister, having received Lieutenant Pottinger's letter to me, sent for Meerza Sauleh, one of the Persian gentlemen who was educated in England, and directed him to open and read the letter; but the Meerza declined to open the letter. The letter was, therefore, returned unopened.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Colonel Stoddart, in which the circumstances of this outrage are detailed.

I need not inform your Lordship, that in these countries, where the insecurity of person and property has still preserved a state of society in many respects, nearly resembling that which prevailed in the feudal ages in Europe, the obligation on a superior to protect a dependent is more generally felt and acknowledged than in countries where the law, equally and impartially administered, affords, a more perfect security; and that, consequently, the insult to the superior, from any violence offered to a dependent, is more obvious and more keenly felt than it would be where the law, and not the master, is the protector. Independent, therefore, of the violation of the law of nations, which the Persian Government has allowed itself to commit, the public infliction on a servant of the British Government, of such indignities, in the face of the whole camp, is, and according to the Persian feeling in regard to such matters must be regarded as a grave insult to the British Government, as well as to me. I have little doubt that the object of the whole proceeding was to exhibit to the Affghans, and to the Persian army, an apparent contempt for the English, with a view to diminish the moral effect which might have been produced on either party, by the general belief that we were opposed to the conquest of Herat by the Persians.

The enclosed copy of a letter to Colonel Stoddart, and the translations of my letters to the Shah, and to the officiating Minister for Foreign Affairs, will inform your Lordship of the steps I have considered it my duty to take in consequence of this unpleasant affair. In these communic ations I have explained, in a very unreserved manner, to the Shah, the circumstances connected with Ali Mahomed Beg's journey to Herat; I have demanded an apology from the Persian Government for its own conduct, and the dismissal of Hajee Khan, requiring that he shall not be reinstated until the British Government shall have forgiven him. At a time when the Governor of Ghilah is ordered to be sent in chains to the Capital, and there placed at the disposal of the Russian Minister, for the purpose of being punished by his Excellency, for having carried into effect the sentence of the law against a Mahomedan subject of Russia in Ghilan, I fear what I have demanded may not, here at least, be thought a sufficiently ample reparation for the affront; but I

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have thought it advisable to lean to the side of moderation, and rather to require the smallest amount of concession that I can regard as sufficient, than demand the largest I might be justified in exacting. If my demand should be complied with, I am of opinion that the reparation will not be inadequate to the injury. But if this moderate demand should not be complied with, I shall suspend my official intercourse with this Government, and await your Lordship's instructions.

I have no hesitation in assuring your Lordship, that in my opinion it would be quite impossible for any British Minister to carry on the public business in a manner creditable either to his Sovereign or to himself, if reparation for this insult should no be exacted; and if it should not be accorded by the Persian Government on my demand, I think there are means by which it might be exacted.

Inclosure in No. 62.

Statement of Ali Mahommed Beg, Gholam in the service of the British Mission, regarding his seizure on the road to Tehran, and detention in the Royal Camp at Toorbut Sheikh Jaum.

When I had arrived within fifteen fursukhs of Meshed, I met Mr. Borowski who recognized me, and asked me various questions regarding my journey—whither I had gone?—for what purpose? &c. &c. I said, that, being at Meshed and hearing that an Englishman was sick at Herat, I had gone to that place in the hopè of being able to render him assistance, and that I was now on my return to Tehran. Mr. Borowski, observing some led horses with me, asked me to whom they belonged. I told him that two of them belonged to myself, and that the thir l was sent by the English gentleman at Herat to Mr. McNeill. After some further conversation, he pursued his way to the royal camp, which was about eight fursukhs distant.

On the evening of the same day, having arrived at a Caravanserai, within twelve fursukhs of Meshed, I was seized by Ali Reza, Gholam of the Shah, who had come from the royal camp, accompanied by eight or ten horsemen, and who said, on my remonstrating with him, that he had the Shah's orders to seize and carry me to camp.

Soon after this, Ali Khan, Gholam Peeshkimut of the Shah, arrived at the Caravanserai from Meshed, on his way to camp; and I was made over to him by Ali Reza, who went off with his followers to camp. On the morning of the next day, we left the Caravanserai; and on the second day, when we were within two miles of Toorbut Sheikh Jaum, we came up with the Prime Minister, Hajee Meerza Aghassee. Ali Khan rode up to him and told him of my being seized; and I was ordered to accompany the party to camp. When we arrived ot the ground, I was directed to remain near the tent of Ali Khan, who ordered his servants to look after me, whilst he went on to the Minister's tent. I found an opportunity of going to the tent of Colonel Stoddart, to whom I related the circumstances of my being seized and brought back. Colonel Stoddart, on hearing my story, immediately proceeded to the Minister's tent, and took me with him. A large party was assembled at breakfast there, amongst whom were Hajee Khan, Sirteep: Hoossein Ali Khan, Treasurer; Ali Khan, Goolam Peeshkhidmut, Hatim Khan, Chief of the Arsenal, and many others.

On reaching the Minister's tent. Colonel Stoddart asked me, in the presence of the party, where my horses and baggage had been taken to. I answered, that they were at the tent of Hajee Khan. Colonel Stoddart then turned to Hajee Khan, and asked if this were true. Hajee Khan answered that it was. Upon this an altercation ensued between Colonel Stoddart and Hajee Hhan. The Minister then questioned me on the subject of my journey; and I gave him the same account as I had before given to Mr. Borowski. The Minister, on hearing my story, gave order that I should be taken away and placed in confinement. Upon this, Hajee Khan got up and ordered his people to carry me away. A Captain of his regiment seized me by the beard, and I was dragged to Hajee Khan's tent. An Affghan, Eara Shah Khan, who had come with me to Herat, and had been seized brought with me to camp, was placed under a separate guard at some distance from the place where I was confined.

In about half an hour, Hajee Khan left the Minister's tent, and came to the place where I was under the guard of seven or eight soldier-. A large crowp had by this time assembled round me.

Hajee Khan, on coming up, ordered me to give him any papers that I might have about me. I told him that I had none. He insisted that I had, and threatened, if I did not instantly produce them, that I should be put to death. I said that I could not be put to death without just cause. He repeated what he had said before, to which I gave the same answers.

He then ordered me to be stripped; all my outer garments were taken away; and I was left standing in my shirt and trousers. Hajee Khan then turned to me, and threatened me with instant death. I demanded the reason; but he gave me no other answer than abuse, calling me a traitor and a rascal, and said that he himself would be my executioner. He then began to unbutton his coat sleeves, threatening me all the while, and every now and then half unsheathing his dagger, "I will be your executioner myself," said the Khan; "is there be an enemy to "the English, I am the man;—you are a traitor "and a rascal your eyes shall be plucked out; the "Shah has ordered me to kill you; I will first cut "off your hands; you must have papers from Her "rat; and unless you instantly deliver them up, "you shall be cut to pieces." Hajee Khan went on in this strain for a long time, during which I was stripped nearly to my skin, the air being so cold that water, on being exposed, instantly froze. I was silent under all these threats and demostrations, merely observing, that having such a noble executioner as Hajee Khan, I was content to die, and that I hoped the office would remain in his family. At last, finding that he failed to intimidate me, he put up his dagger, and asked me whether I had not any English letter from the gentleman at Herat. I answered, that of course I had. "Why did you not tell me this before?" said the Khan, "why have you have not produced the letter?"—"Because," I replid, "if the letter "is addressed to any one in camp, I should have "produced it." On hearing this, Hajee Khan ordered me to give him the letter. I sent for my saddle and took out the letter. On my doing this, the saddle was seized and torn to pieces by Hajee Khan's people, who expected to find some Persian papers concealed in it. None however, were found. I had before taken an opportunity of giving to Colonel Stoddart some Persian letters that had been confided to me in Heart, to the address of his Excellency Mr. McNeill. The moment that Hajee Khan was in possession of the English letter, he went off with it to the Minister's tent. He returned soon afterwards, and sent for Meerza Sauleh, who went with Hajee Khan to the presence of the Shah.

They were about half an hour before the Shah. Hajee Khan came back with the letter unopened in his hand, and takjng me with him, went to the Minister's tent. Before going in, my clothes were returned to me; but some of my things had been taken away. Colonel Stoddart was not there; but there were a great number of Persians assembled in the tent. The Minister immediately began to to question me but had not proceeded far, when Colonel Stodart came into the tent, and inquired of me what had occurred, upon which I related to him every circumstances above detailed. He merely remarked, "let it be, for the present" The Minister asked me to what tribe I belonged I told him that I was of the tribe of Maaffee. Upon hearing this, he sent for some Maaffees, who were in camp, and questioned them upon the subject; they satisfied him that I really belonged to the tribe, and would have taken my part openly, and perhaps have caused disturbance, had I not desired them not to interfere; upon which they remained quiet. The Minister asked me why I served the English. I replied, that I had been in their service since I was a child, that I had grown up in their service, that I had eaten their bread for hirty years, and that I did not see why I should be now be unfaithful.

Mr. Borowski, who was sitting in the tent, bore witness to the truth of what I said. The minister then said, "Why have you served the English? You have "done wrong to serve them. Could you not serve "your own Shah? You are his subject; your are his "servant. You might have now been high in his "service. Even now, if you will give up the service "of the English, I will make you a tofungdar (gun-"bearer) and give you a hundred tomauns yearly pay "and an extra allowance of five tamauns a month."

To all this I replied that it was too late for me to think of changing masters, that I had served the English for thirty years, and would continue to serve them during the remainder of my life.

After some couversation between the Minister and Hajee Khan, the English letter was returned to me; and I was told that I was at liberty. Amongst the subjects that were discussed by the minister and Hajee Khan, was the necessity of preventing the circumstances which had occured, from reaching the ears of His Excellency Mr. McNeill.

This discussion was carried on in Turkish. The Minister turned to me, and, in a coaxing manner, asked me if I did not want a passport to prevent my being again interrupted on my journey to Tebran. I answered that it was not necessary, and added that I had already experienced his kindnesss sufficiently.

I represented to Colonel Stoddart that some of my property, which had been seized had not been returned me; but he told me that I need not at present trouble myself about the matter.

Two days after this, I left the Shah's camp, and returned to Meshed, where I was detained by sickness for twenty days. I believe that my illness was caused by my having been kept nearly naked, exposed to the cold for upwards of an hour, at the tent of Hajee Khan.

Before leaving camp, I ascertained that the Affghan Dara Shah Khan was still in confinement; but I could not hold communication with him.

Translated by
(Signed) D'ARCY TODD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 56.

Mr. McNeill to Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddart.

Tehran, November 15, 1837.

(Extract.)

I shall consider it my duty to demand reparation for the violence offered to a person in the service of the British Government by the Persian authorities; but to enable me to do so in the manner which I conceive to be most conducive to the public interest, it is desirable previously to making that demand, to explain fully to the Shah and his Ministers, that the journey of the Gholam to Herat was not for any purpose that could militate against the interests of the Shah; that the Gholam was not the bearer of any letter or communication from me to any individual, that he accompanied Futtech Mahommed Khan from Tehran, and that he could not therefore have conveyed to Herat any information which the Herat Envoy was not himself in possession of, or which could not have been transmitted through him; while, on the other hand, to have brought information from Herat might possibly have been useful, but could not have been injurious to the Persian Government. Moreover the Gholam left Tehran, and even Meshed, at a time when the negotiations between this Government and that of Herat were not yet broken off, and has returned with letters addressed to me by persons in authority at Herat, which, if the Shah had not determined to commence hostilities, might have facilitated an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Governments.

I have addressed a letter to the Shah offering these explanation and I have to request that in delivering that letter to His Majesty, you will offer the reasons I have cited, to show that it was impossible that the Gholam could have gone to Herat for any sinister purpose. In the letter to His Majesty is a copy of Futteh Mahomed Khan's letter, and you will be prepared to show the original to His Majesty should he desire it; but it is necessary that the document should be returned to you after His Majesty shall have had an opportunity of satisfying himself of the accuracy of the copy.

Having thus offered all the explanation that is necessary to the Persian Government on the subject of the Gholam's journey to Herat, you will deliver to the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs the letters to his address which demand reparation for the injury that has been offered to the British Government, in the person of one of its servants. I have demanded an apology from the Prime Minister for the share taken by him in the transaction, and the punishment of Hajee Khan for the personal violence inflicted by him on Ali Mahommed Beg, after he had been recognized and announced by you as a man in the service of the British Legation.

In regard to the objection of the Premier that I did not ask his permission to send a man to Herat, it is sufficient to answer that I consider myself entitled to the British Government to Herat, or any other foreign Court, undar the protection of a mission returning to that Court, without asking any permission from the Persian Government, and that I cannot permit his Excellency to interfere with that right.

It is almost unnecessary to remind you, that a Persian subject, while employed by the British mission at the Court of the Shah, (and Ali Mahommed Beg has been so employed for nearly thirty years,) is entitled to the same security of person as if he were a British subject, and that in all countries, the courier of a foreign mission are more especially under the protection of the law of nations, which has in this instance been violated in a manner peculiarly offensive.

P. S. Fearing that you might have some difficulty in recovering the original letters from Herat, if they should be put into the hands of the Persian authorities, I have thought it more advisable to have the copies of these letters certified by Meerza Massood, which makes it unnecessary to send the originals to camp.

No. 65.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. McNeill.

Foreign Office March 16, 1838.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatches to the 2nd of January.

As the result of your application to the Shah for reparation for the insult offered to your messenger was not known to you at the time when you sent off these despatches, I am unable to send you by this messenger any precise instructions for your guidance in the event of your demand not being immediately complied with; because the non-compliance of the Persian Government may be attended with so many different modifications of refusal, that it is unlikely that I should be able by anticidation to suit my instructions to the precise circumstances of the case. But I place such entire confidence in your judgment, direction, and firmness, that I am satisfied that you will adopt provisionally, and until you can receive further instructions from me, that course which, under the circumstances of the case, will be most conducive to the interests of Great Britain and most consistent with her honour and dignity. That, on the one hand, you will not precipitately, or unnecessarily, widen the breach: that, on the other hand, you will do nothing which may lead the Persian Government to think that you can recede from your demand, or that you are in any way doubtful that your Government will support that demand with firmness.

Therefore, in the event of the Shah not at once acceding to your demand, I leave it to you to determine, whether it is expediant either to renew the demand, and continue your functions until a further answer is received; or at once to declare your functions at an end, and to break off your diplomatic relations with the Persian Court.

If you should consider the latter course necessary in consequence of the Shah's refusal, you might either continue for a time at Tabreez in order to give the Shah an opportunity of revoking his decision or you might at once retire into the Turkish territory, and there wait for further instructions from me.

You will, however, always bear in mind that the object of Her Majesty's Government is not to seek an occasion for a rupture with Persia; but to prevent such rupture, if it is possible to do so consistently with national honour.

If the Persian Ambassador should arrive here before Her Majesty's Government have been informed that the Shah has made full reparation for the outrage committed upon the person of the messenger, I shall feel it my duty to inform that Ambassador, that in such a state of things I cannot present him to Her Majesty, nor even receive him in any official capacity, nor hold any communication with him upon any matter of business whatever: and that he can only be looked upon as a private individual.

If you should deem it necessary to withdraw from the Persian territory into Turkey, I authorize you to use your discretion as to calling upon Sir Henry Bethune, Colonel Stoddart, and all the British officers, and non-commissioned officers, to do so likewise, or to permit them privisionally to remain. But as long as you think it expedient to continue within the Persian territory, it would not be advisable to require any of those persons to retire from the Persian service.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON,

John McNeill, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER.

A letter of Lord John Russell to the electors of Stroud on the principles of the Reform Act, which has been anxiously expected for some time, at length made its appearance yesterday. It has the merit of brevity, and it adds one fact to the stock of knowledge of which the public are in possession, respecting the mode in which the opposition of the Lords to the Reform Bill was overcome. We must confess, however, that independently of our objections on principle to Lord John's constitutional views, we have rather been disappointed with the letter in other respects. Before proceeding to notice the pamphlet more particularly, we will dispose of the new fact as to the mode in which the opposition of the Lords to the Reform Bill was overcome. On a recent occasion it was stated by Lord John in the House of Commons, that the whole of the Cabinet, with *one exception*, had, in order to carry the Reform Bill, agreed to the necessity of destroying the independence of the House of Peers by a fresh creation. He now tells us how the fresh creation was dispensed with. Having stated that Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool altered the character of the House of Lords, he proceeds to say, "Before their time five new peerages were sufficient for half a reign; but with that disregard of all respect for the constitution which distinguished their administrations, they admitted to the House of Lords hosts of persons remarkable chiefly for their adherence to the Minister of the day. Besides this, twenty-eight peers were added from the peerage of Ireland, who represent only the stronger party among the peers of Ireland, just as 100 peers of the United Kingdom chosen by the peers would represent the stronger party among the peers of the United Kingdom. By such means the voice of the House of Lords became the voice of one party, predominant at the time, an evil which, to all appearance, nothing could remedy, but a similar excess at another time, in favour of the party then predomidant. The Reform Bill was carried by an expedient less justifiable. The private secretary of the King, wrote a letter to the peers in opposition, requesting their absence from the House of Lords, while a Bill of the highest importance to the country was passing through its various stages; a precedent of the highest danger, which nothing but the respect felt by both parties for the person of the Sovereign could have induced them to permit." The first question which every one who rises from the perusal of Lord John's letter must ask himself is—what would his lordship be at? He is opposed to a free representation of the people; for the following passage seems to point to the principle of pocket boroughs:—

"What are the requisites you seek for in a representation of the people? That the wants and the wishes, the interests, and the opinions, the intelligence and the virtue of the nation may be fairly, freely, and fully represented. To many a man this may seem a very easy task. He would cut the country into squares, or circles, or oblongs, giving a certain amount of population to each portion, and fixing the franchise as his taste or philosophy might direct. The task would not be accomplished. It will be granted to me, I trust, that the knowledge and the intelligence of those most remarkable for knowledge and intelligeuce ought to be represented. But it may, very well happen that while your division into districts secures representation to landed proprietors, to wealthy manufacturers, to eminent merchants, to busy and active popular leaders, it will exclude the eminent barrister who has given his time and labour to reach the eminence of his profession; to the political economist who has neither riches to buy votes, nor eloquence to attract them; to the gallant officer who is better known to his country's enemies than to the club or committee who furnish candidates for parties and districts. This would be more particularly the case in times of strong popular excitement, when nothing but wealth, local influence, or long established political character could weather the storm. The consequences would be serious. The House of Commons, though composed of able and stirring men, would not obtain the respect of the more intelligent part of the country. Men would look in vain for several of those leading counsel in our courts of law, those distinguished admirals, those gallant generals, those able writers, whose name has given a lustre to the House of Commons, and made the eyes of all turn towards it as the depositary of what was abie, and eminent, and distinguished in law no less than in politics, alike in war, in letters, and in commerce. I have drawn no fanciful picture. The House of Representatives in the United States is a direct representation of a great people; it is a body frequently renewed, and speaking as the organ of a nation, who admit no sovereign or superior; still it is the ambition of every man of ability to be a Member of the Senate; travellers who go to the United states all return impressed with the gravity, the eloquence, the knowledge of business which prevail in the Senate; citizens of the United States are far more proud of their Senate than they are of their House of Representatives. "You see therefore that it is not enough to have frequent elections—a most extensive suffrage—and even secrecy of vote to secure the first place in the regard and respect of a free nation."

This is precisely the argument which was urged in favour of rotten boroughs before the passing of the Reform Bill. It would appear, then, that his lordship only objects to a disproportionate number of pocket boroughs; for how the lawyers, political economists without riches and eloquence, and gallant officers who could not hope to compute with landed proprietors, wealthy manufactureis, eminent merchants, and busy and active popular leaders, are to enter Parliament, except through the influence of great families in small boroughs, we cannot possibly conceive. It will not surprise our readers to find that Lord John did not, by reform, mean to give an ascendancy to liberal principles. "Another portion of the discontented," he says, "consists of those who looked upon the Reform Bill as the epoch of the triumph of the Liberal party, and the extinction of their adversaries. I never entertained such partial expectations nor such unjust desires. In scanning the general scope of the bill with Lord Althorp, we always concluded that the Tory party were a party too deeply rooted in the property of the country to be thus destroyed, and that when the warmth of enthusiasm for Reform should somewhat subside, they would have *as fair a prospect as any party of obtaining a majority in the reformed House of Commons.* We endeavoured to deprive the Tories of their undue power *to overbear the opinion of the nation*, not to proscribe them, should the national voice be raised in their favour." But have the Tories been deprived of their undue power *to overbear the opinion of the nation*? Let us hear Lord John:

"I am sorry to see that many are influenced by the present state of parties in the House of Commons, and look no farther than to such a change as may again give the Liberal party a triumphant majority. The question really is, whether public opinion in England entitles them to a triumphant majority. That it entitles them to a larger proportion than they now have, I cannot seeing, the bribery and intimidation employed at the last election, entertain a doubt. But it is equally clear to me, that opinion on public affairs is at present very much divided, and that a House of Commons which should contain, in 1839, no greater number of the Tory party, than the Whigs had in the unreformed parliament of 1829, would as unfairly represent the people as the unreformed parliament then did. The efforts of the clergy to persuade the country that the measures of the present ministry respecting the church of Ireland, and respecting church-rates, would shake and ultimately destroy church property have had a considerable effect on the public mind. The violence of language used by some Reformers, and the natural inclination of mankind, after a powerful exertion, to pause before any further effort is made, have tended to inaction and quiescence. To this is to be added the innate strength of the Tory party, which, as Lord Bolingbroke truly observes, enables it to rise again after the most severe falls—the clergy with their six millions of revenue diffused into every parish—the country gentlemen with their influence as men of property—as magistrates—and as residents on their estates—a considerable portion of the higher aristocracy—the professions of army and navy, as well as church and law, stocked during sixty years with the friends and followers of a Tory government—all these things act in a quiet time, and when there is no one stirring a question to induce men to forego their interests, and oppose their connexions"

His Lordship admits the existence of *many defects* in the Reform Bill, but he points out no way of obtaining a remedy for them; and he objects to the ballot, because the ballot would led to changes to which he is opposed. He likewise opposes household suffrage and triennial parliaments. What, then, are the prospects held out by his Lordship? A Tory House of Commons as well as a Tory House of Lords! The Lords are becoming every year and every day more and more unreasonable—more and more audacious; but if they should some morning experience a change in their disposition (for nothing is impossible), and become impressed with the advantage of moderation, the Government may be conducted with a Tory majority in the House of Peers, and a Liberal majority in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, we think we may safely say, will satisfy no party. He will not satisfy the Reformers, because he holds out no rational prospect of an exemption from the intimidation under which they now suffer, or of a termination of the system of bribery in small constituencies, by which public opinion is overborne. He will not satisfy the Tories, because, having proved that they have a great majority in the House of Lords, and count in their ranks the clergy, the resident gentry, the magistracy, and consequently possess superior means of bribery and intimidation, the inference they will be tempted to draw is that they ought also to have a majority in the House of Commons. They will naturally be led to regard the present majority in the House of Commons as unnatural, and to endeavour to prove to Lord John Russell and Lord Althorp how justly they judged when they concluded that "when the warmth of enthusiasm for Reform should somewhat subside, they would have as fair a prospect as any party of having a majorrity in the Reformed House of Commons." And this is our place of rest! This is the Reform which is to satisfy the people of England! But enough for the present.—*Chronicle, May* 4.

THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

Finally we state our unshaken opinion that the Russian explanation has not removed from our minds one poor scruple of our decided conviction of the baneful intrigues which she was carrying on, and which, if not watched, she will hereafter again set on foot. Count Simonich and Vickovitch have been recalled; the latter has been declared to have exceeded his duty, and the purely commercial employment has been abrogated. But have either of these been punished? If Count Nesselrode's explanations have any value, both these agents must have been well acquainted with the acknowledged and invariable (as he alleges) policy of Russia; yet, strange to say, they both exceeded their instructions, and nearly brought the most powerful nations of Europe into collision. Surely for this they deserve censure, if not punishment. But where did the money come from which Simonich supplied to the Persians? Surely he was not liberal enough, if he did expose his person in the trenches before Herat, to spend fifty thousand tomans also? Have these intrigues been punished? No: and who shall say that they have not been rewarded in secret? Where is our guarantee that the "man of moderate temper" may not fancy his instructions extend wider than they do, follow the example of his predecessor and then be recalled into an honourable banishment after he has succeeded in the accomplishments of his felicitous error. There is one guarantee against this, and one only, and moreover that is not to be found in Colonel Duhamel's book of instructions, nor in Count Nesselrode's dispatch. It is the vigilance and watchfulness of our agents on or near the spot from whence new intrigues are likely to spring; and while we have such men as Sir A. Burnes and Sir J. M'Neil left to protect our interests, we do not care if Simonich should again produce his purses of tomans, or Vickovitch again set out on a commercial tour of inspection.—*Oriental Herald.*

INDIA.

Before a single line of explanation on the affairs of India was laid before Parliament, without possessing one word of information, in the absence of which, if it was impossible to justify, it was certainly most unfair to impeach the policy of Lord Auckland, Lord Aberdeen, our readers will remember, did not scruple to denounce that policy in language unmeasured as it was unmerited. And yet, strange to say, this same Lord Aberdeen last night made it a matter of accusation against Ministers, that they should have laid before Parliament only such papers as were calculated to inculpate Russia, without accompanying the charge with the defensive explanation! Lord Aberdeen, it seems, has one measure of justice for the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and another for the Cabinet of England—when he does not happen to be himself a member of it. The papers upon the subject are of two distinct classes. Those already published relate exclusively to the proceedings antecedent to Lord Auckland's proclamation. They were published, not to impeach the conduct of the Russian Cabinet, but to defend the conduct of the Governor-General of India. Their immediate publication was rendered necessary by the very men who now complain of it. But did these papers necessarily impeach the conduct of the Russian Government? Certaininly not, except in the judgment of those who, like Lord Aberdeen, are prone to jump at conclusions upon their own very partial impressions. To prove the guilt of an agent is not necessarily to implicate his employer. The misconduct of Captain Vickovitch and of Count Simonich, the Russian agents, is only the misconduct of two individuals, until it be either actually or impliedly adopted by the Government whose temporary confidence they certainly enjoyed. The publication therefore, of the evidence of their misconduct—a publication indispensable for the defence of a third party, who was very irregularly arraigned—cannot be fairly interpreted into an accusation against the Russian Government. As nothing could be more unjust than the attack of Lord Aberdeen, so nothing could be in worse taste than the flippant and offensive, tone in which it was made.—(Chronicle.)

THE CHARTISTS.

The Chartists have held meetings at Manchester, Ashton, Middleton, and Bristol. They went armed with pistols and pikes to these assemblies. No disorder occurred at the three first-named places; but at Bristol, where Vincent was present, the Chartists blockaded up the streets, and brought the Police into action. While the constables were endeavouring to disperse them, some of the mob pulled out their staves, and Morgan the Secretary brandished an iron instrument about two feet long, having a large knob covered with lead at one end and a pike at the other, with a view to intimidate the policemen from doing their duty. He was immediately apprehended, the pike taken from him, and conveyed to the Station-house followed by many of the Chartists, who were heard to cry "Rescue!" and "Vincent, you are betrayed!" but who, seeing the firm form of the police were afraid to attempt any act of outrage. Finding that Morgan was locked up for the night, the mob gradually dispersed. Morgan was taken before the Magistrates on Saturday, and ordered to find securities to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in 100l., and two sureties in 50l. each.

At Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire, several persons charged with taking arms by force from farmers and others, were apprehended by Policemen sent from London by the Home Secretary, at the request of the Magistrates. Their arrest caused much exasperation; and a large body, armed with pikes and guns, went to the Trewythen Arms Inn, whither the prisoners had been conveyed, and, breaking open the doors and windows, wounded and cudgelled the Policemen, and rescued the prisoners. Mr. Marsh, a Magistrate, narrowly escaped a serious wound from a pike which went through his hat. A messenger was sent to Lord Clive, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, then commanding the South Salophian Yeomanry at Shrewsbury; and his Lordship sent aparty of the Yeomanry at once to Llanidloes, while the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, also received orders to be in readiness to act. On Tuesday last, "the town of Llanidloes," in the exaggerated language of the Shrewsbury Tory paper, "was in possession of the Revolutionists."

The Chartists are turbulent at Trowbridge. They broke the church-window whilst the Rector was performing service, and have set fire to a hay-rick. The *Derrizes Gazette* says—

"The women are particularly violent and outrageous. Scarcely any of the workpeople in the factories, but contribute some secretly but most openly, to the Chartists Association. They have infected Holt, Bradley, Steeple Ashton, &c. and all the surrounding villages; and no person with a decent coat on his back can be seen without being hooted and insulted. The special constables are afraid to act, and the trade of the town is seriously injured. The children are paraded about with banners, bearing mottoes, 'Liberty or Death!' 'We want Justice!' 'We will have our rights.' The children of the British School joined the procession in a body. They also the other day locked out their master, and showed every mark of total insubordination The chapels are very much thinned on Sundays so are the Sunday Schools; and the people, instead, attend Carrier's lectures or read Vincent's newspaper."

Accounts are given in several country newspapers that the Chartists are purchasing arms with funds drawn from benefit societies and saving banks.

—The people are performing on these vagabonds the justice which it is the duty of the govern ment to inflict. Gratifying, however, as it *prima facie* is to see these common disturbers meet with the treatment which they so well deserve, yet the collisions to which we refer are bringing us to a state of society which cannot but be bitterly deplored. On Saturday, a party of these fellows visited Radstock, and after having harangued the colliers in a violent manner for a short time, the latter, disgusted with what they had heard, drove them from the place. One Chartist drew a dagger, which so enraged the colliers, that if he and his companions had not taken to their heels and scampered off, it would have fared but badly with them. A regular hunt ensued after the stragglers. One of them took to a wood; another successfully ensconced himself in a large plantation; another made his way across hurdles, hedges, and ditches, towards Wellow, but, pursued by some colliers, whose wind was in better condition than that of the hapless Chartist, he was taken. Punishment was about to be inflicted on him for disturbing the peace of Radstock, when, through the intercession of Mr. Dallimore, his entreaties for mercy were acceded to, and he was released, on his making a declaration that he would never more visit Radstock on a political mission. He then started off towards Bath. We think it will be a long time before Radstock is again troubled by a Chartist visit.—(Bath Chronicle.)

THE CHARTISTS IN THE PROVINCES.—As the Convention, when assembled in London, only exhibited daily proofs of the stupid fully, reckless violence, qurrelsomeness, and impotence of its members—as several of the more honest delegates had openly seceded on account of the desperate character of the rest—the Cobbetts, Mr. Sault, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hadley, of Birmingham, and Dr. Wade, being among the seceders,—and as, moreover, the funds contributed by the gulled Chartists were rapidly wasting away---most of the delegates have thought it expedient to disband and come down into the country, in order to renew the agitation, and to repair their exchequer! In pursuance of this project, a meeting was summoned in the most populous part of Leeds, for Easter Monday, and a false bait was held out to attract company, in the promise that Mr. Frost, the dismissed Welsh magistrate, would attend. Feargus O'Connor, W. Rider, G. White, Dr. Taylor, etc., were the spouters; but the audience only amounted to a few hundreds, and the meeting was utterly contemptible. O'Conner vapoured as usual about physical force; but was shuffling and sly. A brute, called G. White, declared that "he was not so much a Radical as a revolutionist; and he was ready for it any time! Were they to have a fight? If they were, he wanted to have their names regularly enrolled, and ready to turn out at a moment's notice! W. Rider spoke in the same brutal and revolutionary spirit, and talked of sending the Whigs and and Tories "to hell!" At Huddersfield and Keighley the Chartists have sustained complete defeats; and, in short, the silly clamour for Universal Suffrage and the ineffably absurd "People's Charter" is dying away.---*Leeds Mercury*---The *Durham Chronicle* confirms this account :---"The Chartists are evidently declining in numbers. Their great 'gathering on Pittington Hill, on Good Friday, out of a surrounding population of seventy or eighty thousand, is stated to have exhibited a miserable falling off, even in comparison with the mediocrity of their former meetings. Not more than 500 persons were present, though the utmost pains had been taken to ensure a numerous attendance. A similar, demonstration' at Darlington, on Easter Tuesday, was equally a failure. We never expected that the Charter folly would have a long continuance." In town the state of the Convention may be judged by the following:---On Tuesday Dr. M'Dowall said that, as their Convention presented a dull and lugubrious appearance, from the absence of delegates, whom terror or some other motive kept away, he would, on his notice for a call of the House, on the 15th. particularly force on his motion, as he expected that a dissolution of Parliament would, within a few weeks, leave them the only representatives of the people.---Examiner.

"THE REV. MR. STEPHENS.—On Saturday night the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Ashton, commenced an address. in the Crown and Anchor, to "the men of London," which lasted upwards of three hours. The large room was crowded to excess. The number of persons present must have exceeded 2,000. In the course of his address Mr. Stephens made use of the following expressions: "In the same paper of this morning, which contains a proposition on the part of Ministers to abolish the constitution of Jamaica, with the view of putting an end to the slavery of the blacks, there is a proclamation by the Queen, which proposes to abolish the British constitution for the purpose of preventing the emancipation of the slaves in England. (Applause.) If the people of England had one real representative in the House of Commons, the first thing he would do on Monday night (to-night) would be to rise up in his place and move for the impeachment of the Ministers who had advised the Queen to put her name to the treasonable document (renewed applause), and, before sitting down, such representative would move for a repeal of the Act which prevents the people from training and drilling. The police were taught to 'right about face,' and to 'quick march.' He (Mr. Stephens) believed that they would find, some of those days, that they had not been taught these exercises in vain. (Applause.) If the police be thus trained, they will perhaps find that the people can train also. The time will come when the people will form the determination either to die or be free. (Applause.) The proclamation last night issued in the Queen's name, instead of being according to the English laws, is treason to the English constitution. (Hear, hear.) It ought to kindle a flame of indignation in every breast, and to raise every arm, and to cause the people to come to the resolution to suffer ten thousand deaths rather than submit to be enslaved by it. (Long and continued applause.) He believed the time was not far distant when the dogs of war, which were now barking, would be let loose, and will not be satisfied until they have pounced upon their victims. Then the latter will feel disposed to take warning, but it will be too late. (Renewed cheers.) Much as he (Mr. Stephens) hated the idea of bloodshed, he would rather be sent that night, that hour. from that place, to unfurl the standard of war, to take his station in the battle-field, stand at the cannon's mouth, and face ten thousand deaths, than live the slave of the poor law commissioners. (Deafening plaudits, which lasted for some time.) If the throne and the altar protected and supported the poor, then he would support the throne and the altar; but if they did not support and protect the poor, then he would say—'Down with the throne—perish the altar.'" The rev. gentleman, in the course of his speech, made use of several other expressions of a similar kind.—Chronicle.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.